The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8438.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Double Column Advertisements: Each—Rupees 5.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AROUT, 1,783 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander BURKE, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 11th March Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The abont is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 34 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, and on MONDAY, the 6th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,042 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. B. GAUCH, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1876, at 5 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY—	Feb.	Leaves Tuticorin	Mar.
„ Ratnagherry	27	„ Colombo	6
„ Vingorla	27	„ Galle	7
„ Goa	27	„ Nogapatam	10
„ Cochin	28	„ Madras	13
„ Mangalore	29	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	1	„ Vizagapore	15
„ Calicut	2	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Cochin	3	„ Calingapatam	16
„ Cochin	3	„ Gopalapore	16
„ Quilon	3	„ False Point	17
„ Alleppey	3	Arrives CALCUTTA	19

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penitai-nah, Atchene, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, [illegible] BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEREH, and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Fee. 1876.
KHEDIVE	C. A. White	3781	600	26th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Osman	2121	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2364	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVENCORE	W. B. Andrews	1910	4 0	20th—Suez, &c.
PERSIA	W. Woolcott	3877	600	27th—Southampton. April
VESTIA	G. J. Babot	2758	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N.W. Hazelwood	2050	5 0	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	H. M. Gillson	3723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton. May.
RAMSEES	A. Symelton	2402	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 434 H. P. Captain J. R. MCKAY, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL TO SAIL POSITIVELY 4TH MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool via Suez Canal as above.

This is a magnificent new Steamer built to about 30 First-Class Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	434	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	573	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM, Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LONDON (SAILING ABOUT 1ST [illegible]

THE First C[illegible] OLAF, 1,935 Ton[illegible] superior accommodat[illegible] She is [illegible] appliances fo[illegible] Carries a Stew[illegible]

McCULLOCH, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,

WEDNESDAY, EAST LYNNE.

THURSDAY, SCHOOL.

NAOMI TIGHE.....Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

FRIDAY, EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

HARLEQUIN, BLUE BEARD, OR THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2. Family Tickets admitting 3, at SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 23RD, 24TH, 25TH AND 26TH.

NEXT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, SEANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD AND FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, DAILY SEANCES AT THE INSTITUTE.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED [illegible] BROTHERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 3d. per Rupee—Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when al other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice. Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—SHARES of the MANCHESTER & BOMBAY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co., Ld. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A Respectable WIDOW, lately returned from England, wishes Engagement as a Nurse, or Lady's Companion; has good Testimonials. Apply to "B.," *Bombay Gazette*

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE Light and in good condition, and a pair of ARAB HORSES. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

WANTED, by a Young Englishman, a place where trust and confidence is necessary. Good Testimonials. Apply between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock to H. BARKER, Royal Hotel, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a TONGA, nearly new, mounted on 6 Springs, complete, with Harness and a pair of JET BLACK PONIES, well-matched. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Commission Agent, Forbes Street, Bombay.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S. KEMP, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

DISINFECTANT.—THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY COMPANY have sent a Consignment of their CELEBRATED DISINFECTANT to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Price Rs. 25 per cask of 2 Cwts.

TO COTTON COMPANIES—A GENTLEMAN thoroughly acquainted with COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING in all its details, and who can design and lay out MILLS, wishes to become MANAGING DIRECTOR of an important concern. Address "COTTON," care of Messrs. T. S. EVANS and Co., Accountants, 5 and 6 Bucklersbury, London, E.C

MR. L. C. DESOUZA, the Proprietor of the well-known and extensively patronised Bakery at Bhaibleshwur, begs to announce that he has ESTABLISHED a BRANCH BAKERY at Breach Candy, near the French Bridge. He begs to assure Ladies and Gentlemen whose support he expects that his endeavours will be directed to produce a best and superior quality of BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKES, &c., which has procured him so large a custom at Bhaibleshwur. Charges very moderate.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the ports of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay Agents.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND ACID WORKS, BY COORLA, BOMBAY.—SULPHURIC ACID Manufactured by MESSRS. BEATTIE BROTHERS. Purchasers should apply direct to the works or to me at their Godowns, No. 80, Duncan Road, near Two Tanks.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, Sole Agent.

Bombay, November, 1875.

AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March next at 3-30 P.M., at the residence in house No. 14, Hornby Row, Fort, of DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esquire, Chairman of the above Committee, to transact the following business:—

1. To lay before the Subscribers the Report of the Committee.
2. To pass resolutions regarding the disposal of the balance of the said Fund in the hands of the Committee.

Dated this 17th day of February 1876.

THAKURDASS ATMARAM, Honorary Secretary to the above Committee.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having CLAIMS or being INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Col. M. W. [illegible], Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to communicate within ONE MONTH from this date with the Undersigned.

E. A. BACON, Colonel, President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 19th February 1876.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER at the RODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, on the 29th February 1876 and following days:—

About 2,500 Logs of about 2,500 Candies measurement on which a moderate upset price will be placed, will be sold on the following terms:—

1. 25 per cent. deposit on all purchases at the conclusion of each day's sale.
2. Balance to be paid and Timber removed by the 25th March 1876.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Superintendent Timber Depot, Karwar.

Karwar, 12th February 1876.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REVISED PRICED CATALOGUES of the undernoted Departments are now ready and can be had upon application.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

OILMAN'S STORES.

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

GLASS WARE AND LAMPS.

TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY.

PORCELAIN AND STONE WARES.

TOILET REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOSIERY AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

SHIRTS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Irish Linen Fronts and Wristbands. Rs. 25, 32-8, 37-8 and 42 8 per half dozen.
PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, with Collars attached, neat patterns, and good washing colours. Rs. 36 per half dozen.
FINE LONG CLOTH DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts. Rs. 10 each.
"THE NEW OXFORD CLOTH SHIRT," with Collar attached, a thoroughly strong article for rough wear. Rs. 36 per half dozen.
"THE ZEPHYR SHIRT," same material as above, but thinner. Rs. 36 per half dozen.
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS, of the best Saxony all-Wool Flannel, well shrunk, Rs 8 8 each.

BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS, thin for Warm Weather Wear, half and long sleeves. Rs. 12 8 to 16-8 per half dozen.
TWO THREAD MERINO VESTS, a good article for every day wear, half and long sleeves. Rs. 4 to 5-8 each.
REAL MERINO VESTS, thicker than the above, and warm for Overland Travellers. Rs. 4-8 to 5-8 each.
ANGLE INDIAN VESTS, half sleeves, a very comfortable and cool Vest for wear during the hot season. Rs. 5 8 to 7 each.
SCARLET CASHMERE VESTS, long sleeves, beautifully Warm for Overland Travellers. Rs 8-8 and 9-8 each.
THICK DRAB MERINO VESTS, soft and warm for Invalids. Rs. 5 to 6-8.
SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL VESTS, long and short sleeves. Rs. 4-8 to 6-8.
SPUN SILK VESTS, with long sleeves, flesh colour. Rs. 12 each.
PURE SILK VESTS, long sleeves, colours Green and Pink. Rs. 15-8 and 20 each.

DRAWERS, PANTS AND TROUSERS.

BROWN COTTON KNICKERBOCKER, or short Drawers. Rs. 5 to 7 each.
[illegible]IN MERINO KNICKERBOCKER or short Drawers. Rs. 5 to 7 each.
[illegible]UZE MERINO DRAWERS, for Warm Weather Wear. Rs. 4-8 to 6 8 per pair.
[illegible]REE MERINO DRAWERS, rather thicker than the above. Rs. 5 to 7 per pair.
SPUN SILK PANTS, flesh colour. Rs. 12.
GAUZE MERINO PANTS or long Drawers. Rs. 2 8 to 3-4 per pair.
SUMMER MERINO PANTS. Rs 4-8 to 6 per pair.
SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL PANTS, Warm for Overland Travellers. Rs. 4-8 to 6 per pair.
DRAB MERINO TROUSERS. Rs. 6 to 7 per pair.
SCARLET CASHMERE TROUSERS. Rs. 10-8 to 12 8 per pair.

BATHING DRAWERS.

PLAIN BROWN COTTON. Rs. 1, 1-8 and 1-12 per pair.
BROWN COTTON FANCY STRIPES. Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, 2 and 2-4 per pair

FOOTBALL SHIRTS, HOSE AND CAPS.

CASHMERE SHIRTS, with long sleeves. Rs. 5 each, in the following coloured stripes:—
Oxford and Cambridge—2 inch Blue stripes, Navy Blue and White, Royal Blue and Scarlet, Scarlet and White, Scarlet Black and Yellow, Scarlet White and Blue, White and Royal Blue, Blue and Black, Orange and Black, Violet and Black.
HOSE, IN ALL THE ABOVE COLOURS. Rs. 2 8 per pair.
RUGBY CAPS, IN VARIOUS COLOURS. Rs. 5 each.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY HALF HOSE.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE. Rs. 10-8 to 18.
BROWN DRESS COTTON HALF HOSE. Rs. 10-8 to 19.
ROUGH BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, thoroughly strong for rough wear. Rs. 10-8 to 16-8.
FANCY STRIPED COTTON HALF HOSE. Rs. 10 to 23.
WHITE LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE, fine and thin, but strong. Rs. 15-8 to 18.
Also same as above, but UNBLEACHED.
FANCY STRIPED LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE. Rs. 18-8 to 35.
PLAIN COLOUR MERINO HALF HOSE, assorted Greys and Drabs. Rs. 14 to 22 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED MERINO HALF HOSE. Rs. 14 to 30.
PLAIN COLOUR RIBBED MERINO HALF HOSE. Rs. 19 to 30.
FINE MERINO RIBBED HALF HOSE in Blue, Pink and Scarlet, with White Silk Clox. Rs. 21 per half doz.
SPUN SILK HALF HOSE, in plain Colours and Fancy Stripes. Rs. 4-8 to 6 per pair.
PURE SILK HALF HOSE, in a variety of pretty bright Colours. Rs. 7-8 to 10-8 per pair.

SLEEPING SUITS.

PRINTED CAMBRICS, Rs. 8 8 and 10-8 suit.
THE NEW OXFORD CLOTH, Rs. 13 8 suit.
FANCY FLANNEL (well shrunk) Rs. 12-8 to 16-8.

BRACES.

WHITE and SCARLET BERLIN WOOL. Rs 2-8 per pair.
FANCY WEB BRACES. Rs. 2 and 2-8 per pair.
FRENCH "GUYOT" BRACES. Rs. 1-4, 1-12, 2-8, 3-8 and 5.

SCARFS AND

COLOURED SAILOR KNOT SCARFS. Rs. 1, 1-8, 2, 2 8 and 3.
BLACK SAILOR KNOT SCARFS, (various shapes). Rs. 3.
BLACK WINDSOR SCARFS to tie in Bow or Knot. Rs. 3 to 4.
COLOURED OTTOMAN SCARFS to tie large Knot. Rs. 4.
COLOURED WINDSOR SCARFS. Rs. 2-8, 3, 3 8 and 4.
BLACK and COLOURED BOND STREET SCARFS, for Pin. Rs. 3 to 4-8
[illegible]ACK FANCY BOWS. Rs. 3.

[illegible]ide. 10 annas to Rs. 2-12 each.
[illegible]h or Rs. 5 per dozen.
[illegible]8 annas to Rs. 2 each.

[illegible]lle, &c. Rs. 7-8 per
[illegible]n. Rs. 7-8.
[illegible] Marquis, Times,
[illegible]2.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGER AND TRAVELLERS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Sola-skin Caps	3 0	Solled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 8 0
Warm Suits	33 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Courier Do	4-8 to 11 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts	1-8 to 6 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Sovereign Boxes	2 to 4 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Blankets, each	10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 0
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Plaids	10 to 15 0	Air Pillows	4 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8
English Cambric do.	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	English Feather do	7 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Extra Large do	73 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8
Gents' Under Vests	3 6 to 6 0	Warm do.	15 8	Cotton do.	15 0
Bathing Drawers	3 0	Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Extra large do	24 0	Waterproof Coats	15 0
Gents' Cotton Socks	doz. 8 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Warm do.	„ 15 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	12-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	doz. 13 8	Ladie's Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Linen Collars	doz. 6 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	doz. 9 8			Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Children's White Cotton Socks from	doz. 6-8 to 12 8			Warm Gloves	1 8
Heather Merino	do 6-8 to 12 8			Mits	1 8
				Mufflers	2 12
				Pens, each	1 0
				Sailor Knots	1-8 to 3 0
				Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0

	Rs. a.
Filters for Travellers to reveal Wicker from	11 8
Pocket Filters	7 12
Air Tight Uniform	9 8
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Do. Brushes	0 12
Nail Do.	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs	2 8
in Pigskin cases	3-8 to 5 8
Razors, Every Shape	2 8
Do. Strops	2-8 to 5 8
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 2 12
Champagne Taps	0 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	0 6
Overland Chairs, from	8 8
Beech	6 to 12

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

Our New Catalogue FREE on Application.

SHIRT MAKERS,

23 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashional Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

MRS. JACOB HUNT

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

THORPE & Co. receive Monthly Supplies of all the NEW SHAPES, from the best Makers only, LIGHT and DURABLE HATS, in

BLACK DRESS.	BLACK FELT, SOFT.
DRAB SHELL.	BLACK FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
BLACK STIFF FELT, low round crown.	WHITE FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
BLACK STIFF FELT, high round crown.	BROWN FELT SOFT, with wire brim.
BLACK STIFF FELT, high square crown.	TWEED TRAVELLING and SMOKING CAPS

HAWKS' REGULATION HELMETS.
ELLWOODS' REGULATION HELMETS.
ELLWOOD'S HUNTING HELMETS, low Crown White.
ELLWOOD'S HUNTING HELMETS, low Crown Brown Flax.

THORPE & CO.,

NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION SUIT No. 253 OF 1874.

RUSTOMJEE NAOROJEE KANGA.....Plaintiff.

vs.

RUBIKABAI and DHAKABAI *alias* JALIKABAI, widows of RUBIN JOSEPH GUDKER, deceased, ELIZER RUBIN, and UZZEL RUBIN, Infant Sons and ABEGALBAI and RAHEBBAI, Infant Daughters of the said RUBIN JOSEPH GUDKER, by their Guardian *ad litem* L. A. WATKINS.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the DECREETAL ORDER made herein on the seventh of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the Immovable Properties hereinafter described will be put up for SALE at the premises by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Undersigned in Four Lots on the respective days and time hereinafter mentioned.

LOT No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1876, at 4 P.M.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants to and in all that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground with two houses standing thereon, situate at Omerkhady First [illegible], out-side the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by [illegible]rage or lane and the house of Balgwind Hurgovind, on or [illegible] the West by a passage or lane and the house of Wittoba [illegible], on or towards the North by a public road, and on or [illegible] South by the house of Mahomed Ally Jewajee, and [illegible]der Nos. 37 and 22 respectively.

LOT No. 2.

[illegible]SDAY, the 23rd day of February 1876 at 4-30 P.M. [illegible] Title, and Interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants [illegible] that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground with [illegible] standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill, [illegible]ombay, and bounded [illegible]s or towards the [illegible]e, on or towards the West by a public road [illegible]d, on or towards the North by the house [illegible]on or towards the South by the house [illegible]nit and assessed under No. 128.

No. 3.

[illegible]y of March, 1876, at 4 P.M. [illegible]t of the Plaintiff and Defend[illegible]arcel of Fazundary land or [illegible]tanding thereon, situate at [illegible]ombay, containing by ad[illegible]wenty-five feet in breadth; [illegible]t by the house of Ishi[illegible] the house of Rubika [illegible] house of Dawoodjee [illegible] public passage, and

[illegible]. at 4-30 P.M. [illegible]ff and Defend[illegible]dary land or [illegible]e, situate at [illegible]ombay, a d[illegible]hn Joseph [illegible]rd and a [illegible] Thacker [illegible]lic pas-

NOTICES.

MR. P. A. LOPES,

PIANIST, TUNER, &c.,

AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS

"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & CO., BYCULLA

FOR SALE.

A LONG WOOD PLANING MACHINE in good order, by POWIS JAMES & Co., London. Can Plane, Surface, and Square up Timber 36' by 8" by 8". A good Machine on the revolving cutter plan.

For further particulars apply to Agent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

A. W. GILBERT, Personal Assistant to Agent.

Agent's Office, 14th February 1876.

FOR SALE,

ICE WORKS AT MHOW,

ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For particulars Address:—

MRS. STOCKBRIDGE, ICE WORKS, MHOW.

19th February, 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

3, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 22ND FEB. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market shows no signs of improvement, yesterday's evening telegrams reporting the tone dull, Surats very dull, sales 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot are nominally unaltered, but to arrive we note a decline of ⅛d. to 3-16d. from previous quotations, Fair Omrawuttee with the Fair clause February-March shipment via Canal having been sold at 4¼d. and Good Fair Omra with the G. F. clause at 4⅝d. per lb.

From New York, private telegrams of yesterday's date are said to advise a semi-panic in cotton. The public telegrams do not, however, evince any special signs of alarm. Mid Uplands on the spot is still given at 12¾ cents per lb. Gold has advanced from 113¼ to 114. Exchange on London from dols. 4·86 to dols. 4·86½ per £ sterling. The receipts at the ports are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts	27,000	21,000	30,000
Three days' „	39,000	30,000	44,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,331,000	2,855,000	2,993,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull but unchanged in price, and the London General Produce Markets are all unaltered from the previous day. The open market rate of discount in London is advised at ½ per cent. under the Bank minimum which indicates a somewhat easier feeling.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been almost an entire blank Rates are unaltered from yesterday in every respect, and neither buyers nor sellers seem disposed to do business. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s 9·1	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s 8 15-16d.	„
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s 9d.	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand is firm at 1-16d. to ⅛ premium. GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and unchanged.

In the SHARE MARKET transactions have been most limited and we do not hear of a single change in quotations. A very dull feeling prevails amongst holders of Press Shares owing to the unfavourable prospects for Cotton; but this on the other hand renders Mill shares firmer than they otherwise would be, as the cheaper cotton is the greater the percentage in their favour as compared with English manufacturers.

COTTON continues to show increased depression and sellers are anxious to do business at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy from yesterday's figures without, however, meeting with buyers. We quote Ginned Broach, Rs. 194. Akola Rs. 170, Fully Good Fair Omra Rs. 165, Good Fair Omra, Rs. 160, Fair Omra Rs. 140 per candy full-pressed. Arrivals are slightly larger; the quantity for the past four days being 15 963 bales, which promises a total of about 30,000 bales for the week as against 61,760 bales for the corresponding week last year.

FREIGHTS are, if possible, more depressed than yesterday. Steamers are willing to book cotton and at £1-12-6 Wheat for Liverpool. Rates at these figures there is next to nothing.

By sail rates are comparatively steady at £2 2 6 for Liverpool. The regular liners continue to make engagements for Mediterranean ports at £2 payable here and the Steamer J. B. Walker has been fixed for Marseilles March-April loading at £2 5 payable here with concessions and 2½ per cent. commission.

PIECE Goods are quieter again, but there is no change in prices to note.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain T. Rhodes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE SHIP LAKEFIELD, 996 tons, Captain J Griffiths, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Liverpool (September 23rd) with a cargo of 1,501 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. JAMES BARRASS, 1,034 tons, Captain G. Beams, arrived in harbour from North Shields (January, 1st), calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, via Suez Canal, with 47 bags coal and twenty-four pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nasserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE P. and O. COS.'S. S. GEELONG, 1,139 tons, Captain C. Fraer, sailed yesterday for China &c, with China Mails, 1,798 chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Galle.—Mr. Essabdaas and two friends, Mr. Evans, Dr. Wiley, Mr. Heath, and Mr. Harrison. For Yokohama.—Mr. Middleton.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain J. B. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Irvine, Lieut. Le Blanc, Mr. Macfadyen, Col. Spurway, Mr. J. Oliphant, 26 men, 1 woman and child of 1-5th R. A. 43rd and 48th Regt., 1 apothecary and clerk and one hundred and fourteen deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. CEYLON, 1,140 tons, Captain J. Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Rangan, and Mr. H. I. H. Tripp. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Revd Mr. Jenkins and Mr. W. Gray. From Singapore to Suez.—Mr. K. Morton. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. F. P. Maund, and one native. From Galle to Southampton.—Mr. Maun, and Mrs. Simpson. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. Vanderspar's coachman, and Shaik Ahmed. From Madras to Bombay.—Revd. Mr. Groveis.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
21	Lakefield	Griffiths	Liverpool, Sept 23.
22	Ceylon (s).....	Orman	Hongkong, Feb 3.
	Madura (s).....	Gavin	Calcutta, Jan 27.
	James Barrass (s)	Beams	North Shields, Jan 1.
	H M S Malabar	Kelly	Portsmouth, Jan 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
22	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Liverpool.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	China, &c.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Vingoria, to K. Coast and Kurrachee,
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Mongolia, to China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
18	D. of Argyll(s).....	London.
	Teviot (s)	London.
19	Tibre(s).....	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	Calcutta.
	Khandalla (s)	Bombay.
20	Markara (s).....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
17	Lombardan	Calcutta.
	Lord Clyde	Penang.
	Merchantman	Calcutta.
19	Tiber (s)	Pondicherry and Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—50 cases brandy, A Salmon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle—18 barrels whiting, A Sumsoodin.
Tartar s—40 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Good Hope s—40 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Zambesi s—3 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—20 cases wine, D S Kemp and Co.
Pekin s—40 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rei Kieg s—25 drums linseed oil, N Sumsoodin.
City of Baltimore—3 packages brandy, 3 packages old tom, and 1 package holland, R M Watson; 10 cases whiskey, 65 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 50 boxes candles, B Hoopchund; 10 cases portwine, P Framjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis—1,100 boxes claret, 75 boxes vermouth, and 675 boxes champagne, N Ardaseer and Sons
Arabia s—100 cases brandy, The L A and A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Colonsay—289 bags myrabollams, B Goculdass; 162 cwts coir yarn, S Padomsy
Mozualah s—34 bales wool, K Toolseedass and Co; 300 bales rags, M Anundjee; 48 bales wool, B Fuckirchund; 60 bales cotton, H Thackersey; 97 bales wool, H Vussonjee; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 85 bales cotton, B Shamjee and Co; 70 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 33 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy; 70 bales wool, P. Toolseedass.
Bellona s—10 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber.
Europa s—66 bales wool, C Khetsey; 149 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales cotton, N Harridass; 103 bales cotton, T Khetsey; 50 bales wool, L. Govindjee; 62 bales wool, 41 bags linseed and 198 bags wheat, H Gangjee.
Sido s—60 bales wool, H Gangjee; 75 bales wool, S Veerjee; 26 bales cotton, V Takursey; 677 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bags myrabollams, & Toolseedass; 560 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Narrowjee; 71 bales cotton, G Moolchund; 50 bales wool, G Toolseedass.
City of Baltimore—15 000 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Varuna s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 92 bales wool, F Jowar.
British Ambassador—150 cwts coir yarn, N Khuttow.
Beauchamp Hall s—1,600 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Prince Amadeo—203 cwts coir yarn, N Khuttow.
St. Olaf s—62 cases dry ginger, W Hamras; 200 packages wet dates, E Moonsey; 4 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 2 cases shawls, H Attamoola; 227 bundles myrabollams, and 23 cases dry ginger, N Goolamhoosein.
Peshawar s—3 bales hides and skins, C Jeewajee and Co; 6 cases silk and 545 slabs tin, P and O S N Co; 334 bags linseed, Remington and Co; 15 bundles ivory, M C Ebram; 104 pieces ivory, K Venkhan; 6 cwt ivory, C Hussonbhoy.

FOR BOMBAY.

Peshawar s—258 chests tea, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mahsud s—125 bags wheat, 125 bags linseed, 200 bags rapeseed, and 200 bags wheat, H Gangjee; 102 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 164 bales wool, M Anundjee.
Peshawar s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Standard s—61 cwts horns, W Chandabhoy; 1,000 packages gingelly seed, Ruhl Brothers.
Persia s—500 bags gingelley seed, A Kunkler and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mara s—200 bags teaseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 500 bags teaseed, and 2000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 194 bales cotton, Kessrg and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Hogg, Major, Bombay Dy Qr-Mr Genl, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 21.

Wood, Captain, Madras 3rd Regt P L I, to appear before a Med Board, from Secundrabad.
LeMessurier Lieut-Col, Bengal R A, en route to England.
Murray, Captain, Madras R H A, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Fulford, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Umballa.

FEBRUARY 22.

Yates, Captain, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Hogg, Major, Bombay Qr-Mr Genl, from leave, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 22.

Justice, Captain, Bombay 108th Regt, to join, to Asirgarh.
Sibthorp, Major, Bombay 9th Regt, N I, on leave, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 19.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 27 Vic, Cap 67, sec 10, is pleased to nominate J R Bullen Smith, Esq, c s i, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic Cap 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate F E Colebrell, Esq, of the B C S, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the G vr Genl of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Mr W Lane, Cov C S, Mag and Coll, N W P, 5 months and 25 days—furlough.

Surg Maj J Elliot, M D, Principal Medical Store-keeper, Benl Presy, to officiate as Surg to the Presy Genl Hospital during the absence on furlough of Surg Maj F Ewart, M D, or until further orders.

Surg Maj H Cayley, Offg Ophthalmic Surg and Prof of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, to officiate also as Marine Surg, Calcutta.

Surg Maj J S Sutherland, M D, received charge of the office of Statistical Officer to the Sanitary Com with the Govt of India from Surg Maj L Kidd, M B, on the afternoon of the 31st ult.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr A T Simson as Actg Consul for Germany at Coconada during the absence of Mr J A Will.

With reference to Notifications No 2775 P, dated 11th Dec 1873, and No 672 P, dated 22nd Feb 1875, Mr J O Hay, Consul Genl for Denmark at Akyab, assumed charge of his office on the 14th Jan 1876.

With reference to Notification No 2775 P, dated 11th Dec 1873, Mr J O Hay, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 14th Jan 1876.

With reference to Notification No 2781 P, dated 11th Dec 1873, Mr J O Hay, Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 14th Jan 1876.

Capt R H F Rennick, of the Ben S, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of receiving charge, during the absence of Capt Conolly, or until further orders.

Lieut C W Hawn-hawe, attached to the 17th Regt N I, officiated as a Political Asst if the 3rd class, and as Asst Cant Mag at Mowar, from the 9th Dec 1875 to the 4th Jan 1876, both days inclusive.

Capt E G G Delrymple reverted to his substantive appointment of Boundary Settlement Officer, Rhotak, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Jany and took over charge of the duties of Senior Medical Officer from Dr Rean.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in No 1315 of the 18th Jan 1876, to Mr William Alexander Wilson, Surveyor, 4th grade, is cancelled, with effect from the 22th inst, the date on which he resumed his duties.

Lieut-Col James Turner Bill, B S C, 18th Feb 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—

Brigr-Gen T F Wilson, C B, of the B S C, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), G G O No. 119 of 1875, Deccan, 31st Jan 1876, from Bombay.

Lieut-Col J F L Fisher, of the B S C, G G O No 1114 of 1875, —Deccan, 31st Jan 1876, from Bombay.

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) F H Haamer, of the B S C, G G O No 56 of 1876.—Khiva, 3rd Jan 1876, from Bombay.

Capt (1st Maj) A K J C Mackenzie, of the late 5th European L C, G G O No 1266 of 1875,—Venitia, 6th Dec 1875, from Bombay.

Capt H P P Nash, of the B S C, G G O No 1035 of 1875,—Euphrates, 3rd Dec 1875, from Bombay.

Lieut D Johnstone, of the R E, G G O No 133 of 1876,—Zambesi, 24th Jan 1876, from Bombay.

Surg Maj D S Compston, M D, of the Medl Dept, G G O No 1205 of 187 —Khedive, 17th Jan 1876, from Bombay.

Surg Maj Heffernan, of the Medl Dept, G G O No 147 of 1876, —Deccan, 31st Jan 1876, from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) James Tilmar Norcatt, of the B S C, Cantonment Magistrate, Sealkot,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col Archibald William Graham, of the B S C, Examiner, Commissariat, Branch and Clothing Accounts, Bombay,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Richard Swanne Robinson, of the R A, Deputy Assistant Master General Musketry,—for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg-Maj Edmund John Hoskins, M D, of the Medl Dept,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

The under-mentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surg Charles Washington Shirley Perkins, M B, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 5th Regt of N I,—for eight months, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note II).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E G Wells, Commander of the Indian Govt Ship Czarewitch, is appointed Commander of the Indian Govt Steamer Tenasserim from the date of his joining that vessel in England.

Mr R B Langley, Commander of the Indian Govt Steamer Nemesis, Offg Comd of the Indian Govt Ship Czarewitch, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Mr Wells.

Mr R B Stevenson is at his own request permitted to resign his appointment as 3rd Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Tenasserim

Mr Edmund Good, 3rd Officer, Indian Govt Marine, in charge of the Indian Govt Steamer Semiramis and Viceroy's boat establishment, is promoted to 2nd Officer in the Indian Govt with effect from the 1st inst.

Mr Good will retain his present appointment until

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Lieut E C Fanshawe, Engr, 1st Grade (P W D Notification No 469, 1875), is with effect from 15th Oct 1875.

Sergt R Madams, Overseer, 1st grade M permitted to revert to Milly duty.

Capt T B B Savi, R E, Depy Coog En Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is three months, from 1st March 1876, he may avail himself of it.

Mr H Prince, supdtg Engr, 3r porary Supdtg Engr, 2nd gr vice Mr Nethersole.

Consequent on the return Supdtg Engr, 1st grade, reversal as will take effe his substantive rank o Prince, to the rank of

Mr (late Sergt) P Ke ment under the Direct discharge from the Civil-an in the sam

Lieut- ol H A Irrigati n Branch Joint Secy to effect from vilege leave

Mr E M grade o State Ra

The fo Asst E Mili

Maj thirte

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[FOR THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO SUPERS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BALL-ACTON—February 14th, at Peshawur, the wife of Breve. Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton, 51st Light Infantry, of a son

DEATHS.

PACKE—February 17th, at Cawapore, of heart-disease, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Frederick Packe, 2nd in Command of the 3rd B. C. for seventeen years, and son of the late Colonel Packe, Granadier Guards of Twyford Hall, Norfolk, aged 47.

SAYLE—February 17th, at Goruckpore, James David Sayce, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, aged 29 years, 8 months and 27 days.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
FOR SALE TO ARRIVE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT,
100 BBLS. AMERICAN APPLES,
EX SHIP TIMORE.

N. B.—On and after arrival Ice Ship TIMORE (now due) the price of American Ice will be REDUCED to THREE QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

THE recent visit of the Governor of Bombay to Beejapore has had for its result the adoption, of the excellent proposal made by Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, Superintending Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Country, to transfer the head-quarters of the Kulludghee Collectorate from Kulludghee to Beejapore. Why Kulludghee should ever have been selected as the chief place of a Collectorate is a mystery, though we have heard it said that the Government reserved it as a *locus penitentiæ* to which [illegible] who showed himself too [illegible] outspoken might be [illegible] a few years in misg[illegible] who served there [illegible] habitually to da[illegible] chre; Kulludgh[illegible] hear of the [illegible] Kulludghee [illegible] west corn[illegible] attracti[illegible] re[illegible]

"tecture; but the chief feature in the scene is "the mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah, the "dome of which (130 feet in diameter, or only "second to that of St. Peter's) fills the eye "from every point of view, and, though in "itself entirely devoid of ornament, its "enormous dimensions and austere simpli- "city invest it with an air of melancholy "grandeur which harmonizes with the wreck "and desolation that surround it. When "viewed as mere ruins, the remains of the city "are exceedingly grand." It will be a gain to the whole country if the Government of Bombay can restore some degree of life and prosperity to Beejapore by making the deserted city the head-quarters of the Collectorate. Colonel Wilkins has, we believe, pointed out that several of the chief buildings can, at a small expenditure, be made serviceable as public offices and residences, while the presence in the city for a great part of the year of the European officers of the Collectorate should be a guarantee for the preservation of all that is worth seeing in the ruins. The Government of Bombay seems to have taken the matter up in the right spirit, for it last week appointed, as Executive Engineer for the Collectorate, Mr. G. T. Molecey, who has been for the last twelve years the working architect for the new public buildings of Bombay, and whose first duty in his new appointment will be to make the necessary arrangements at Beejapore for the accommodation of the chief offices of the Collectorate. Mr. Molecey is sure to do such work with skill and good taste, and to take an artistic interest in preserving the ruins of the great Mosques and other fine buildings. It should be understood, however, that the change of administrative head quarters from Kulludghee to Beejapore will not be only for the benefit of admirers of Indian architecture. Beejapore is much more conveniently situated than Kulludghee for communication with nearly all parts of the Collectorate; and it is, besides, within easy reach of the railway, being only 60 miles distant from Sholapore. The change is, therefore, one to be on all accounts commended.

IN a previous article we called attention to the various schemes that have of late years been brought forward in connection with Railway enterprise in Persia, and showed that, notwithstanding the immense importance to English political and commercial interests that is involved in the retention of our present monopoly of influence in the Persian Gulf, we have up to the present moment not only made no endeavours to consolidate that experience by organising a practical route into the heart of Persia, but have taken no precautions whatever that a profitable field lying ready to our hand should not be occupied by foreign energy. As we endeavoured to explain, English commerce in Persia is at the present moment everywhere giving way to Russian trade, notwithstanding the fact that English trade in the Persian Gulf is supplied by direct monthly steam communication from London, the expense and the difficulty of transport from Bushire into the interior (which is carried on entirely by baggage animals) being such that English products cannot compete with Russian manufactures, which find a comparatively easy and commodious entry into Persia by the ports on the Caspian and the numerous towns along the northern and north-western frontier. There is, however, a natural means of communication connecting the very heart of Persia into the Persian Gulf, which, though as yet unutilized, we would now call special attention to in the hope that it may soon be turned to account by British enterprise. At the head of the Persian Gulf, nearly opposite to the port of Bussorah, and situated at the mouth of the Shat-ul-Arab just at the point where it receives the waters of the Hafar Canal, lies the town or village of Mohammerah. This port, though at the present moment no more than a village of considerable size composed principally of fishermen's huts, has nevertheless a geographical position of much importance. Ships of any draught can there find a safe anchorage, and it forms a convenient starting place for steamers bound up the Euphrates and the Tigris. But its principal point of interest in connection with the subject of the present article is that it has direct communication with the Karun river, from which it is only four miles distant and with which it is connected by the Hafar Canal. The Karun river is the only navigable river in Persia (with perhaps the exception of the Difzul), and provides a clear waterway to within six miles of the town of Shuster, which is the capital of the fertile province of Khuzistan, and is within 160 miles of Ispahan. Here then is an admirable field provided for commercial enterprise. The Karun is perfectly adapted for navigation at all seasons of the year by steam vessels that do not draw more than 4½ to 5 feet of water. Both banks of the river are plentifully cultivated, and could consequently be obtained in any desirable quantity. It passes through a rich grain-producing country with a considerable population, and were steam communication once to be established the river could not fail to draw to itself not only the important trade of Ispahan and Yezd, but also the valuable traffic of the Kirmanshah and Hamadan districts, as well as (in all probability) the bulk of the trade which now suffers so heavily from Turkish imposts.

The single obstacle of any importance between the Persian Gulf and Shuster (and the river is not navigable to the north of Shuster) is to be found in the celebrated historical "Band" at Ahwaz, situated 50 miles south of Shuster. This Band consists of four ridges of rock which run transversely across the river at this point. The first and second ridges as they do not completely traverse the river offer no obstacle to the ascent of vessels. The third, which is in the centre of the river, was taken advantage of in ancient times for the purpose of constructing a dam which was built of solid masonry from bank to bank, and of which considerable quantities still remain. There is, however, a small channel with a depth of some eight fathoms of water through which vessels can pass to the fourth ridge, which has a wider opening with a channel of considerable breadth through which vessels can ascend and descend with facility. The obstacles, indeed, are such as to be hardly worthy of notice in these days of engineering science. The whole "Band" could probably be blown up with but little difficulty. So far back as 1842 Lieutenant Selby, with the [illegible] perfect means at his com[illegible] whose eyes were blackened with pigment, and who had a handful of native sweets, which he was making urgent endeavours to consume, wore a small cap and a loose red gown which flew open now and again, revealing the little fellow's chubby brown legs. Purtab Singh, you may remember, is a noted hunter, and he it was who accompanied the Prince a few day before in the tiger shooting expedition. Near Purtab stood the tall Prime Minister, not far from whom was another striking figure, Kishen Lall, the Maharaja's Private Secretary, who has a noble looking face, and speaks English with considerable purity. The scene was filled up with a number of retainers, picturesquely dressed, many of whom had swords and shields as if they were going forth immediately to battle. The Maharaja pulled from his pocket a large bunch of keys, and locked up the Prince's rifle, after which he turned and examined the lid of the long deal cartridge box which had accompanied the present. He caused the superscription, "500 Express Rifle cartridges," to be read over to him carefully, after which he turned and spoke to an attendant, who rushed into an adjoining room and returned in a few seconds with a little gold pan soparee box. The Maharaja opened it and pulled forth a small parcel, wrapped in plantain leaves, which parcel he put in his mouth and commenced chewing vigorously. He picked out another little parcel for Purtab, who soon showed that he enjoyed the composition of betelnut and lime. The Maharaja, who, I should not omit to mention, wore his large silver spectacles, and Wellington boots, then marched out of the room, followed by a small army of people. He descended to a well kept lawn (in front of the Palace) the grass on which is as bright and green as good English turf, and at once proceeded towards a badminton net which was stretched across the ground. Two tall Rajpoots, with shawls wrapped round them, stepped forward from somewhere in the adjoining garden, and took up their position opposite the Maharaja and Purtab, who were on one side of the net. A Hindoo went round and presented each player with a bat, and the Maharaja commenced the game. He and Purtab skipped about with great alacrity, and their opponents showed no disposition to do anything on their part that would lose the game. The Maharaja played with great solemnity, which contrasted with the boisterousness of Purtab, who is evidently a man endowed with a large share of animal feelings. Every hit he made Purtab would follow with a shout, and every miss or bad stroke he made was similarly accompanied. The Rajpoots on the other side imitated the Maharaja in preserving silence, and concentrating their attention on the game as if their lives depended on the issue. A Hindoo lad stood near the net and called out the state of the game in Hindoostanee. A number of servants stood around in picturesque groups. While the game was proceeding, a troupe of girls wearing flowers in their hair, jewelled rings in their noses, and bright coloured robes, came out of an adjoining garden, and walked across the lawn and squatted down not far from the place where Purtab was hopping about. I thought at first that they were inmates of the Maharaja's harem; but I was informed that they were only nautch girls. What surprised me was that nobody seemed to think they were out of place there. Everybody seemed to take it as a matter-of-course that they should be close to the Maharaja when playing badminton. I found out that there is a temple near the Palace in which religious rites are performed every evening, and that dancing girls sing and posture before the idol. These were the girls who had been selected for that evening's rites. The Maharaja and Purtab won the game, after which His Highness came towards me and asked if I played billiards. I replied that I did. He then gave orders for the billiard room to be lighted, and without any more ado walked across the garden to the detached building in which the billiard room is, followed by his attendants and the nautch girls. When we entered, a fussy little Hindoo marker rushed up to the Maharaja with a cue, and vigorously rubbed the tip with chalk. I went to the stand and chose my own one, much am I ashamed to say, the surrounding scene, which was unique as anything I have ever witnessed. The Maharaja pays a marker a high sum monthly to teach him billiards, and this gentleman, with a red turban, and a Cashmere shawl folded round him, stood by the side of the table ready to criticise the stranger's play and to applaud the Maharaja's. Sitting on the floor quite close to the table, so that in some places it seemed that it would be necessar[illegible] over them in order to reach a [illegible]s of nautch-girls, some of [illegible] commenced to play cards with [illegible] while others contented [illegible] chattering and hugging [illegible] A high seat was [illegible] Prime Minister, the Private [illegible] several other Rajpoot gentle[illegible] high seat sat Dr. [illegible] private physician), a [illegible]asulman whose name I forget, [illegible] made a Companion of the Star of [illegible]ndia the other day at Calcutta, and one or two others. When play commenced the marker with the shawl made a rush among the nautch girls and shouted to them to sit back, and without rising they pulled themselves along on their hands to a safe distance from the table. The Maharaja requested me to lead off, and I let drive at the red, managing with the greatest good luck to scratch on the white in the corner pocket. I saw that this stroke made rather an impression upon the spectators, who sat silent; but the next stroke left an easy cannon for the Maharaja, who made fifteen off the balls. Thereupon the native attendants shouted "Wah! Wah!" as much as to intimate that they knew all along that nobody could beat the Maharaja, while the marker (who cried out the scores in English) put as much satisfaction as he could into the tone with which he announced the state of the game. By several flukes I, however, managed to go ahead, but by judicious play and a thorough good style of billiards the Maharaja got up level, amid much applause, which even made one or two of the girls to rise and look at the position of the balls when they were left for me to play at. My opponent and I played neck-and-neck until we were 84 all, when I left the red over one middle pocket and the white over another, and then [illegible] Highness made a break which [illegible] much to the satisfaction of e[illegible] The Maharaja was evidently [illegible] came up and shook [illegible] over to Dr. H[illegible] co[illegible]

THE SINCLAIR FUND.

IN addition to the six subscriptions to the Sinclair Fund which were acknowledged in our Monday's issue, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday received the following sums:—

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged.....	350
Hon'ble A. R. Scoble.....	100
Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, K't., C.S.I.....	50
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.....	50
Alfred D. Saunders, Esq.....	50
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bt.	100
William Thom, Esq.	50
J. Melvile, Esq.	20
C. Ward, Esq.	20
Anonymous	10
Ditto	15
C T.	5

All the money was paid yesterday morning into the New Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the name of the Sinclair Fund.

THE BYCULLA CLUB BALL.

A LADY sends us the following protest against some remarks made in our notice of the Byculla Club Ball about the ladies' dresses:—

"DOMESTIC ECONOMY."—A FARCE.

Characters—John Grumbly.

Mrs. Jo[illegible] his wife.

Mr. Shackles—a writer to the *Gazette*.

The scene represents a gentleman's drawing room on Malabar Hill.

Mrs. Grumbly discovered opening a letter. Mr. G. to (B) smoking.

Mrs. G.—Oh! John, dear, here is our invitation to the Byculla Club Ball. (Hesitatingly), Shall we accept it?

Mr. G.—Decidedly. Of course, why on earth not?

Mrs G.—Well, because you know (still hesitating) I shall require a new dress, John, and that means another Rs. 60 at least, and you have been saying the bills are too large now, and Joey wants some boots, and I and I—

Mr. G. (interrupting) Ha! Ha! Ha! The conceit of you women again—for ever trying to see who can outdo her neighbour. Where is the dress you went to the Prince's Ball, as you call it, in? I know I had to pay a pretty round sum for that!?

Mrs G.—Oh, I have the dress (coming up and putting her hand on his shoulder) and I know, dear, they did make the bill come up to Rs. 120, when they said it should only be 65, but shall I, John, I have been out four or four times already, and it looks rather shabby. Don't you think, perhaps, as we cannot afford it well, we had better decline the invitation?

Mr. G. (severely)—Certainly not; lose the pleasure of a good dance for such nonsense. I mean to go, Mrs. Knagley and her sister are going there, and I would not miss the promised dances with them for a great deal. Besides which it is such utter rubbish. Why, you put me in mind of something I was reading the other day somewhere, about unhappy people who for ever imagine they are in a theatre with the assembled world as spectators. Whereas all the while they were only playing to empty benches. Such oversensitiveness requires blunting. Believe me (severely) as a critic of the world, I must know something about it. Nobody is at all likely to notice what you have on; we never do, unless it's perhaps to remark what a sensible woman so and so is, not ashamed to wear a dress twice. True domestic economy that. Inestimable virtue in these extravagant days—so, etc.

Mrs. G.—Goes off to get her writing materials and, with a sigh accepts the invitation.

SCENE II.

Mr. G.—Much agitated walks frantically up and down the verandah with paper in hand.

"The light of other days shone on many a tasteful [illegible] reflecting only too vividly [illegible] attention, we can't say admiration." This to be said of my wife too, and by such a fellow as Shackles. Does not put his name, but there is no mistaking him!! How I should like to punch his head! . . I wish to goodness he had a few fetters, eyes, handcuffs, cords, or something else, to confine his hands and so effectually put a stop to the writing of such unfounded rubbish, or better still perhaps that he were "up in the balloon" he is so forcibly reminded of and so safe out of my way. What does *he* know about "fair dancers," and who ever heard one complain about the absence of a quadrille? If I were only quite sure it were "Shackles," why I'd not perhaps punch his head effectually, but I'd give him in the same way as a fellow countryman is said to have done the intruding Frenchman! . . . and then, buy my wife a new dress! But *what* is a fellow to do with two boys at home, and Rs. 500 a month?! Curtain.

"Oh! how full of briers is this working day world."

—SHAKESPEARE.

ANOTHER correspondent taunts us with inconsistency in commenting on the fact that all the dresses worn at the Ball were not new for the occasion, when very lately we published an article severely reproving ladies for the vice of extravagance in dress. But there is no inconsistency in the matter. Everything depends upon the point of view. Our ball-room critic took the artist's point of view, from which expense is no object, everthing being sacrificed to effect, whereas the leader-writer's point of view was, as became him, that of the severe economist. To a stranger's eye we are sure that the Ball of Friday evening must have looked as brilliant as any ever given at the Club; while it must have left behind it much more agreeable memories than many others for the husbands and fathers of the ladies present.

MAHARAJAS AND BILLIARDS.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE natives of India have a special [illegible] for games of skill where sharpness of [illegible] lightness of hand are required. The la[illegible] Lang, a name well-known in connectio[illegible] the journalism of a day gone by, wr[illegible] interesting sketch of a game at billiards [illegible] had with the Raja of Bithoor, and he d[illegible] that the Nana Sahib was very expert wit[illegible] cue. At the present moment there are se[illegible] excellent players among the potentates of In[illegible] The Maharaja of Johore, in the Straits Setts[illegible] ments, plays an excellent game, as many [illegible] affirm who had the pleasure of meeting [illegible] Calcutta during the recent visit of the Pri[illegible] Wales to that city; the Maharaja of Vi[illegible] gram also plays an excellent game; Sc[illegible] who has fitted up a very fine table in his [illegible]

INSURANCE.

Universal Fire Office, 23, Finsbury Place, London.

The position of the Universal Fire Insurance Company, Limited, is now very satisfactory, and latest advices from London serve to show that the security offered to policy-holders is ample. The progress the Company is making in Europe is almost unprecedented, and it is confidently expected the Indian Branches will prove equally successful, as with good security and moderate rates of premium, a large business must be rapidly secured.

The undersigned have already received many applications for insurances, and having great discretionary powers will take risks on their merits, the direction and management have been recently much altered and strengthened. The Company is non-tariff.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street,
Chief Agents, Bombay, Punja

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 22ND FEB.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council today, the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Bill was considered but not passed owing to certain points raised regarding appeals and power to frame rules.

The Central Tribes Extension Act to the Lower Provinces of Bengal was introduced and referred to a select committee to report in a week.

The report of the Reformatory Industrial Schools Bill was presented.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE IN NEPAUL.

CAMP, NEPAUL, 21ST FEB.

The Prince arrived here yesterday. At dinner in the evening Sir Jung Bahadoor in the Camp proposed the healths of the Queen and Prince in a most earnest and cordial manner, expressing much the same sentiments as on the occasion of the Prince returning his visit on Saturday.

Splendid sport to-day, seven tigers shot, six falling to the Prince's own rifle: upwards of 600 elephants were employed in beating. The sight was imposing.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PURCHASE OF THE CANAL SHARES VOTED.

LONDON, 22ND FEB.

The debate on the purchase of the Suez Canal shares again came on in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe attacked the Government concerning details of the transaction. Mr. Disraeli defended the purchase as a political act calculated to strengthen the Empire. The purchase was voted without a division.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The Marquis of Salisbury receiving yesterday a deputation for the suppression of trade in opium, denied that the present action of Her Majesty's Government stimulated the traffic in any way, and he would therefore not be able to hold out any hope of legislation on the subject.

MR. CAVE'S MISSION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cave has left England on his return to Cairo.

THE STRATHCLYDE.

The following are corrected names of the passengers drowned in the Strathclyde:—Mr. and Mrs. Bussell; Lieutenant and Mrs. Graves; Major and Mrs. Loughman; and Miss Horsford.

DEATH OF GENERAL LEMESURIER.

The death of General Lemesurier is announced, having committed suicide.

THE JUMNA AND CROCODILE.

Her Majesty's Troopship Jumna has passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound. The Crocodile left England for Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, 21ST FEB.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sales very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 6/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account..... 94¾.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 105¾.

The market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

Arrival—Tagus.

[illegible]AMER REPORTS.

[illegible] GALLE, 22ND FEB., 8-10 A.M.

[illegible]er ndigi, from China, arrived.

[illegible]LLE, 22ND FEB., 10-54 A.M.

[illegible]ibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

[illegible]E, 22ND FEB., 12-20 P.M.

[illegible]way.

[illegible]dia to-day in the [illegible] Royt. at Aden, [illegible] 55th in the

[illegible]ter that the [illegible]om [illegible]fill [illegible]ef

[illegible]ot with the [illegible]tly, is taken [illegible]oreign Consul, [illegible]pially to enter [illegible]t to a Siamese [illegible]e Government, [illegible]ver such pro[illegible], or property in [illegible]the vicinity of the [illegible]he officials of that [illegible]otecting the same, [illegible]roised by a Foreign [illegible] Kingdom, make the [illegible]ot of that Kingdom? [illegible]id King be the abject [illegible]ated with such power? [illegible]m, the subjects and the [illegible]te be under the arbitrary con[illegible]sponsible Consul who could [illegible] Consul's Emperor, King or [illegible]ld not do in his own, much [illegible] territory of another nation?" [illegible]h is succeeded by the subjoined re[illegible]e Siamese Government has made ex[illegible]ations to comply with the request [illegible] the United States Government to [illegible]ed on the occasion of the U. S. Cen[illegible]1876. Popular rumour says that the decision becomes final; protests have been sent in to His Excellency by the Captain and chief officer. The vessel formerly belonged to the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, but was some time ago sold to Mr. Cheang Hong Lim. She was lost between Singapore and Java. It is rumoured that the payment of the insurance will be contested, on the ground of unseaworthiness of the vessel.

THE *China Mail* states on the authority of leading Chinese in Hongkong, that a native company is in process of formation, with a capital of two million dollars, which will place its head-quarters in England with a view of carrying on an extensive trade between the two countries, the object of the promoters being to gradually open up China generally to Western trade. The project is said to have the approval of the Viceroy Li-Hung Chang, the most powerful subject in China, and the new company will be affiliated to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, which is largely subsidised by the Chinese Government to enable it to monopolise the China coasting trade, and so oust the detested foreigner.

COLONEL NASSAU LEES (Yorick), who came out some months ago to India to have another shake at the pagoda-tree, and who has lately been prospecting the North-West, has now determined, "we hear from an authentic source," to settle down in Bombay and take editorial charge of the *Times of India*, of which journal he is the chief proprietor. The paper, in spite of the help given to the present editor by A. S. S., C.E., "Figaro" of the Burlington, and Clara Vere de Vere, is still not frisky enough, it seems, to please the Colonel's fancy. There is, however, we believe, no truth in the rumour that Mr. Grattan Geary, whose efforts to be lively are highly appreciated at home, his leading articles on Continental politics being reckoned among the finest contributions made to the comic literature of England since the death of Charles Dickens, has accepted the post of Paris correspondent to *Punch* or any other *Charivari*.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 17th February 1876, that the only rain reported during the week is a light fall in Delhi, Umballa, Jullunder, Lahore and Rawulpindi in the Punjab, slight showers in Bhurtpore, Ajmere and Jeypore, and a few drops in Sylhet. In Madras and Mysore prospects continue unimproved. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is in progress; the outturn is expected to be fair. The *rabi* harvest has also commenced in the Central Provinces and Berar: prospects are good. In Rajpootana and Central India the crops promise well. In Bengal the rice crop is now all reaped, and the harvesting of the *rabi* has begun: rain is much required for such crops as remain on the ground. Rain is said to be urgently wanted in Upper Assam. Prospects are reported good from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but rain is required, and in the Punjab more rain would also be beneficial.

THE Australian Chambers of Commerce are combining to subsidise the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company with the view of obtaining cheaper rates for telegrams. It is proposed to subscribe amongst them the sum of £20,000 per annum. The chambers are also agitating the question of having a double submarine cable laid between the Gulf of Carpentaria, Batavia, Singapore, and Rangoon, to be subscribed for by the merchants in Australia. This we fancy is an echo in response to a similar scheme which has been proposed in London by East India and China merchants, who object to the present high rates charged for telegrams to and from the East. The merchants propose to have a cable of their own in order to break down the existing monopoly. It is said one can now be laid to Bombay for something like £700,000. It would thus appear that the existing cable companies will not long be allowed to have everything their own way. It is expected that the cable between Sydney and New Zealand will be open in February next.

ACCORDING to the Japan papers, the draft of an ultimatum in regard to the Corean affair, has been prepared by a high Japanese officer, and submitted to the Government, which is said to have adopted the conditions contained in it. It says:—"The negotiations of Mr. Kuroda with the Corean Government should bear, principally on the following three important points,—that is to say:—1st.—The opening of Corean ports in the neighbourhood of Koka and Fousankai. 2nd.—The Japanese should [illegible] privilege of commercial i[illegible] Corean people. 3rd.—Full [illegible] Japanese vessels to take ref[illegible] port in the event of bad [illegible] Besides these three points, [illegible] list of suggestions as to the n[illegible]

Siamese Government has taken great umbrage at some *recent events*, and feels that it has been humiliated in a quarter where it was entitled to courteous and considerate treatment, and must therefore forego the pleasure of participating in a festivity from which it expected to derive great pleasure, and must decline sending its young men to that country for an education. The Siamese are just now greatly prejudiced against the Americans and some of the less intelligent ones, sneeringly and witheringly enquire, "Is *that* the boasted freedom and liberty of being a citizen of the United States?" Even our Government which is stigmatised as semi-civilized does not do such things."

THE official *Imperial Gazette* of January 24, referring to the English translation of Count Arnim's pamphlet, "Pro Nihilo," says:—"As far as German readers are concerned it might well be left unanswered. An equal acquaintance with German personages and events cannot, however, be assumed to exist in England, and we set too high a value upon public opinion in England not to give it access to a few documents from which English readers may perceive what view has prevailed for the last two years in the highest circles in Germany with regard to Count Arnim's credibility." The official journal proceeds to give a report from Prince Bismarck to the Emperor, dated the 5th of December, 1872, wherein the former reminds his Majesty that the facility with which Count Arnim allowed his personal impressions to sway his political judgment had caused his Majesty to feel great misgivings with regard to appointing him to the post of ambassador in Paris. Prince Bismarck consequently begged the Emperor not to attach the same weight to Count Arnim's reports as might be claimed for impartial and conscientious accounts of political affairs. Then follows a letter from Prince Bismarck, dated the 14th of April, 1873, pointing out that Count Arnim's report upon the negotiations then pending with regard to the Convention with France was incomplete inasmuch as it made no reference to the previous decisive telegrams sent by Prince Bismarck before the opening of the negotiations. The Imperial Chancellor calls his Majesty's attention to Count Arnim's unreliable and untrustworthy character, and to the conflicts which had arisen with him during the previous autumn, when the Count advocated a policy opposed to that pursued by the Prince in regard to M. Thiers. Prince Bismarck asked the Emperor to instruct Count Arnim to send his official complaints to his Sovereign respecting his superiors through the hands of the latter, otherwise it would be impossible for the Prince to obtain by correspondence the official authority needed by him for the conduct of public business, considering the struggles he had simultaneously to carry on in Parliament, in the Ministry, with foreign Cabinets, and against social influences and the action of the press. The Imperial Chancellor remarks that for years past he had never concealed from his Majesty his opinion of Count Arnim. He alludes to the experience he had of him at Rome and mentions the suspicion which he had shared with others that the Count subordinated at times his official labours to his personal interests. The step Count Arnim had taken, and in which he had been encouraged from Berlin, left the Imperial Chancellor no longer any alternative. Finally Prince Bismarck reminds the Emperor that when he spoke of the dismissal of Count Arnim from Paris to London almost vigorous protest was received thence against the appointment, on account of the Count's tendency to intrigue and untruthfulness; 'no one would believe a word he said.'"

WE regret to learn, from the discussion which took place yesterday in the Town Council, that the epidemic of small-pox in Bombay seems to be increasing in severity. Dr. Weir, Health Officer, submitted recommendations to the Municipal Commissioner for establishing a temporary hospital on the Byculla Flats. The site, however, was objected to strongly by one or two members of the Council, though we do not think that the objections were made altogether upon a right ground. It appears to us that the strongest argument against having a hospital there was overlooked. Most of the small-pox cases that the Municipality will have to deal with will probably be those of seafaring people, and it must be of great advantage to catch these cases as soon as they land upon the foreshore, while on the other hand it would be dangerous to have them carried through the city all the way to the Flats. The site on the Port Trust property, either on the Elphinstone Estate or Mody Bay—though we prefer Mody Bay—would be far the most convenient, and it would also be within easy reach of the medical staff of the Goculdas Tejpall hospital, who, being paid to a great extent by the Municipality, might fairly be expected to do the principal part of the work of looking after these patients. We believe Dr. Weir himself preferred the Mody Bay site, but supposed it would not be available. We have often wondered how people infected with loathsome diseases are conveyed from one place to another in Bombay. We suspect that they are moved about in buggies and such like public conveyances. That there is danger in the practice is well known. We observe the following remarks upon the subject in the *Globe*:—"Amongst all the perils of modern travelling [illegible]e is regarded by the passenger with greater [illegible]or than the chance that he may catch some [illegible]tious disorder from the vehicle in which he [illegible]rried. A sort of vague and mysterious [illegible]ion peculiar to itself is inspired by 'the [illegible]nce that walketh in darkness,' and the [illegible]ourageous traveller who laughs at colli[illegible]d disbelieves in runaway horses, is [illegible]able to resist a cold dread of the [illegible]idious foe—disease. The four-wheeled [illegible]opularly supposed to be the favourite [illegible]oe chosen by infected persons; and [illegible] from the awful warnings scattered [illegible]certain Job's comforters, it might be [illegible] that there was a whole legion of fever [illegible]hose daily mission was to travel to [illegible] hospitals in these humble vehicles. [illegible]d lady has from prudential motives [illegible] this assumption shortened her life [illegible]me by long marches through the [illegible]y hiring hack broughams, rather than [illegible]health to the perils of the suspected [illegible]r. The worst of it is that in these [illegible] occurrence of one *bona fide* case where [illegible]sons have been conveyed is supposed [illegible]vidence of the existence of innu[illegible]hers. It is most desirable, there[illegible]when any such case is brought [illegible] person guilty of using the cab [illegible]rible, but convenient a purpose, [illegible]isited with condign punishment. A [illegible]was very properly imposed yesterday [illegible]her for conveying his daughter in a [illegible] fever hospital. This conviction was [illegible]d by the evidence of the hospital surgeon, [illegible]d fortunately observed the manner in [illegible]his patient was brought. But it is a most [illegible]ortable reflection that in many instances [illegible]is likely to be equally sharp-sighted. It [illegible]ally a most difficult thing to prove the [illegible]ice against the real culprit, and it is to be [illegible]ped that the officials at all hospitals where [illegible]ontagious diseases are treated will keep a good [illegible]look-out in the matter. The unfortunate cabmen [illegible]re not usually to blame, for the suspicion with which their vehicles are regarded loses them far more customers than can be compensated by an occasional high fare at the risk of discovery."

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair held at Chumpa Gully takes place to-morrow, the 24th instant.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—The Police and Law Courts will be closed this day for the Hindoo holiday, Maha Shivaratree.

DESTROYING PROPERTY.—Mahadeo Puddoo was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for committing injury accompanied with force against the property of Tookaram Dajee.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 19th February, was 52 feet and 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet and 4 tenths.

A JUROR'S FINE COMMUTED.—The fine of Rs. 50, inflicted on Mr. R. H. Webb, an assistant in the Accountant General's Office, for non-attendance as a juror at the Criminal Sessions, has been reduced by the learned Judge, the Hon. Sir Chas. Sargent, to Rs. 20.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A noted character, named Nathoo Coosaba, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail, for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise at Bhooleshwur Lane without a satisfactory excuse.

ASSAULTS.—Gunpia Rama and Balla Shaik Hoosain were each fined Rs. 5 yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for assaulting Mahomed Codabux.—The same Magistrate fined Mahomed Codabux Rs. 5 yesterday for assaulting a woman, named Dhondee.

THEFT.—Suddoo Soomar and Poonjia Rumka were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of vegetables belonging to Balla Poonja. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and the other was sent to the Sessoon's Reformatory.

A CURIOUS REQUEST.—In the Grant Road Theatre Refreshment Rooms there is a handbill setting forth the virtues of the establishment; and at the foot of it there is a P. S. intimating that gentlemen who are not satisfied with their brandy are requested to give the bottle in charge of the police!

OBSTRUCTING A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.—A Hindoo, named Dhurrumsey Luddaney, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, on pleading guilty to a charge preferred against him by Venayek Govind, a Municipal bill collector, with obstructing him as a public officer in the execution of his duty.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Martin and John Kenny, of the s.s. Nelson, were yesterday charged, before Mr C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. The two defendants consenting to return to their duty, the Magistrate discharged them with a caution as to their future behaviour.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Byculla, on view of the body of Cassee, woman. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age. She had been suffering for many years past from leprosy, but for the past year she had been suffering very greatly from this disease. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a quarry hole."

HIGH COURT ARRANGEMENTS.—During the absence of Mr. C. E. Fox on leave for twelve months, the following acting appointments have been made to have effect from yesterday:—Mr. G. H. Farran to be Master and Commissioner for taking Accounts; Mr. Limjee N. Banajee to be First Deputy Registrar in place of Mr. Farran; and Mr. F. H. Brito to be Head Assistant to the Prothonotary in place of Mr. Limjee, continuing to do the work of Deputy Registrar.

A REWARD.—A reward of Rs. 200 is offered and placarded in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any one who will arrest or give such information as will lead to the arrest of Ooday Doosad Paul, lately a station master on the East India Railway, who is charged with having caused a serious accident to the down mail train of the 13th January, 1876, whereby the lives of certain persons were sacrificed and those of others imperilled. Coomar Paul is a Sovarnabunnick by caste. The father of the accused is a poddar and keeps a shop at Dhuruntolla Bazaar, Calcutta.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Mookajee Govind, Dhondee Maljee, and another, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The first two prisoners, who are the servants of Cowasjee Dorabjee, a shopkeeper on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, with stealing three currency notes of the value of Rs. 120, the property of their master, and the third prisoner with receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen property. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the complainant missed the currency notes from his cupboard and suspected the servants had stolen them. On the matter being reported to the police, one of the prisoners was found with a duplicate key that fitted the cupboard, and ultimately the notes were recovered from the third prisoner. The case stands adjourned until to-morrow, the 24th instant, for further evidence.

THE BOMBAY COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—The Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency made the following remarks about the Bombay Court of Petty Sessions:—"We find that the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay has fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1866, have never been availed of; and in the year 1874 the only work done was 12 opium cases and 18 municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and considering that no such Courts exist at Calcutta and Madras, we have provided for the abolition of the Court, reserving, however, the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who is already the "Revenue Judge" at the Presidency."

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.—The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Monday morning to yesterday morning is as follows, viz:—At the J. J. Hospital there were 80 patients under treatment, 2 discharged, no admissions, and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital there were 10 under treatment, no discharges, no admissions, and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, there were 8 under treatment, 2 discharges, no admission and no deaths. On Monday afternoon, at the Girgaum Police Court, while the evidence of a female witness was being taken by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in a case of alimony, Mr. Inspector Price, who happened to be close by the witness box, observed that the woman in the box was afflicted with the dire disease. On her unveiling herself about the head and face, which she had covered up with her *saree*, the small-pox was quite distinct on her person. The Magistrate at once ordered her removal from the Court, and the places where she had been lounging about the Court, the witness-box, &c., to be well washed and disinfected by a free use of the di-infecting powders, which was carried out in right earnest, immediately after the woman limped down the staircase and left the Court premises. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 27, of whom were Hindoos, 18; Mahomedans, 6; Jew, 1; Christian, 1; European, 1. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Lower Colaba, 1; Fort, 1; Market, 1; Chuckla, 5; Omercarry, 1; Dhoongree, 2; Dhobie Talao, 3; Funneswady, 1; Bhoiawur, 1; Khurra Talao, 1; Camatteepoora, 3; Byculla, 1; and Parell, 1.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. S. Troopship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Captain E. Kelly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 21st January, Malta 1st and Suez 7th instant. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage, and during the voyage there were three deaths. She brought 72 officers, 13 ladies, and 10 children; 1,053 men, 123 women, and 140 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut Morrice, 34th Foot
Capt and Mrs Richardson, 1-25th Foot
Lieut Hogge, 83rd Foot
Lieut Ravenscroft, 108th Foot
Lieut Boyd, 92nd Foot
Lieut Mends, 2-60th Foot
Lieut Mandalay, 16th Lancers
Capt G P Haslegrove, By Est
Lieut-Col H M G Purvis R A
Vet Surg A C Webb, R A
Vet Surg A Bostock, R A
Vet Surg M Anderson, R A
Lieut G R Skeys, R E
Lieut P B Baldwin, R E
Lieut G J Jones, R E
Lieut A C Foley, R E
Lieut J A Ferrier, R E
Lieut J C Campbell, R E
Lieut E C Spilsbury, R E
Lieut H Finnis, R E
Capt Halliday, 1-11th Foot
Lieut More Nisbett 2-10th Foot
Sub-Lieut Martin, 34th Foot
Sub-Lieut Chnliffe, 45th Foot
Sub-Lieut Chase, 2-15th Foot
Sub-Lieut Seymour, 68th Foot
Sub-Lieut Godfrey, 85th Foot
Sub-Lieut Bothune, 92th Foot
Sub-Lieut Good, 68th Foot
Sub-Lieut Goods, 73rd Foot.
Capt Hon E C Vaughan, 4th Rifle Brigad
Dy Surg Genl & Mrs S H Fasson, A M D
Surg Maj F J Shortt, A M D
Surg & Mrs A F S Clark and child, A M D
Surg W R G Hinds, A M D
Surg J H Moore, A M D
Surg J B Wilson, A M D
Surg E O Sullivan, A M D
Surg W H Garde, A M D
Surg P Smith, A M D
Surg W D Wilson, A M D
Surg W G Martell, A M D
Surg and Mrs Ironside, A M D
Col A W Drayson, 21st Bde R A
Lieut-Col A C Johnson, 21st Bde R A
Surg-Maj and Mrs St John Kellery and two children, 21st Bde R A
Capt and Adj Ouchterloney, Qr Mr and Mrs Walker, 21st Bde R A
Capt A B Davis, 21st Bde R A
Lieut E B Stanbridge, 21st Bde R A
Maj and Mrs J Ford, 21st Bde R A
Capt A J C Rawlins, 21st Bde R A
Lieut C A Montanaro, 21st Bde R A
Maj and Mrs F J G Hall and two children, 21st Bde R A
Lieut and Mrs C E Brown, 21st Bde R A
Lieut J Bent, 21st Bde R A
Capt G T Carre, 21st Bde R A
Lieut and Mrs C H Scott, and two children, 21st Bde R A
Capt and Mrs R A Laming and child, 21st Bde R A
Lieut P H Hammond, 21st Bde R A
Lieut B Daff, 21st Bde R A
Maj W W Woodward, 21st Bde R A
Lieut S M Rogers, 21st Bde R A
Surg-Maj J Martin, A M D
Surg and Mrs J F Supple and two children, A M D
Lieut F H Cruickshank, A Bde R H A
Lieut and Mrs F A Yorke, F Bde R H A
Lieut and Mrs F A Yorke, F Bde R H A
Surg and Mrs J F Supple and two children, A M D
Lieut F H Cruickshank, A Bde R H A
Lieut and Mrs F A Yorke, F Bde R H A
Surg P Cunally, A M D
Capt H A H Ward, 4-60th Rifles
Capt and Mrs F W J Barker and child, R A
Maj J B Richardson, 5th Brigade R A
Lt Col R H Travers, 48th Foot
Capt and Mrs J L Fraser, 2-19th Foot
Qr Mr and Mrs W Millins and child, 1-11th Foot
Col and Mrs R G Coles and 2 children, 2-1st Foot
Capt J H Bomfield, 1-11th Foot
Sub Lieut H S Severne, 67th Regt
Maj and Mrs T Mahon, 6th Brigade R A
2-25TH Foot.
Lt Col C J S Wallace
Major G Bent
Maj and Mrs F S Terry and 3 children
Capt and Mrs N C Ramsay
" W T Morgan
" and Mrs H Houlditch and child
" J L Ross
Lieut H R Rathborne
" F H T Curtis
" C L M Dampier
" A L H Mackay
" J W Godfray
" C T Becker
" A O P Haggard
Py Mr & Mrs R S Forlong
Adjt F Welch
Qr Mr T P Groghegan
Surg Major S S Skipton
Surg G Ashton.

FOR ADEN.

Maj H C Lowes, 6th Brigade R A
Lt H A D Curtis, 6th Brigade R A
55TH FOOT.
Lt Col J R Hume
Capt and Mrs M M Gillies
Capt O S D Osborne
Capt H W D Kiely
Lt and Mrs J E Lee
Lt C J G Inglis
Lt C G Brind
Lt F Eyton
Lt W R Barks
Lt C H Smith
Lt E L S Charlton
Py Mr H Barks
Adjt W L Pitt
Qr Mr T H Vicker
Surg Maj and Mrs R W Berkeley
Surg R Jackson

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. Troopship Euphrates will leave the harbour to-day with the 55th Foot, from Bengal, and No. 5 Battery, 6th Brigade R. A. from Colaba, both for Aden. The total consists of [illegible] officers, 23 ladies, and 15 children; 960 [illegible]men, and 203 children. The following is the list of officers:—

FOR ENGLAND.

Surg Maj and Mrs J Irvine, B M S
Maj and Mrs P H Harden, 1-23d B R A
Lt J Nugent, 1-23d B R A
Lt C A Ryan, 1-23d B R A
Lt Col and Mrs C B LeMesurier and 2 children, R A
Capt and Mrs J Disney, R A
Lt and Mrs Gordon Ponsonby and child, 49th Foot
Capt F G A Smith, 1-18th Foot
" T O Wray, 1-18th Foot
" W Payne Gurges, R A
" R A N Hubberty, 89th Regt
Vet Surg and Mrs W H Kemp, D C R H A
Lt and Mrs J D Snodgrass, R H A
Capt J H H Ruxtin, 2-15th Foot
Maj W L Tweatyman, 18th Hussars
Lt The Hon R Drummond, 72nd Highlanders
Surg Maj H Knaggs, A M D
Capt and Mrs H L W Phillips, 2-12th Foot
Surg Maj J Parr, A M D
" F Fout, A M D
Maj and Mrs G Bedd, R A
Surg and Mrs F W Hodder, R A
Lt M T G Lambard, 1-11th Regt
Surg Maj and Mrs W L Baker, A M D
Surg F O'Fanell, A M D
Capt AM Arthur, 11th Regt
Q M and Mrs M McQuode and 2 children, 33rd Regt
Surg and Mrs Wakefield, A M D
Surg P Cunally, A M D
Capt H A H Ward, 4-60th Rifles
Capt and Mrs F W J Barker and child, R A
Maj J B Richardson, 5th Brigade R A
Lt Col R H Travers, 48th Foot
Capt and Mrs J L Fraser, 2-19th Foot
Qr Mr and Mrs W Millins and child, 1-11th Foot
Col and Mrs R G Coles and 2 children, 2-1st Foot
Capt J H Bomfield, 1-11th Foot
Sub Lieut H S Severne, 67th Regt
Maj and Mrs T Mahon, 6th Brigade R A
2-25TH Foot.
Lt Col C J S Wallace
Major G Bent
Maj and Mrs F S Terry and 3 children
Capt and Mrs N C Ramsay
" W T Morgan
" and Mrs H Houlditch and child
" J L Ross
Lieut H R Rathborne
" F H T Curtis
" C L M Dampier
" A L H Mackay
" J W Godfray
" C T Becker
" A O P Haggard
Py Mr & Mrs R S Forlong
Adjt F Welch
Qr Mr T P Groghegan
Surg Major S S Skipton
Surg G Ashton.

FOR ADEN.

Maj H C Lowes, 6th Brigade R A
Lt H A D Curtis, 6th Brigade R A
55TH FOOT.
Lt Col J R Hume
Capt and Mrs M M Gillies
Capt O S D Osborne
Capt H W D Kiely
Lt and Mrs J E Lee
Lt C J G Inglis
Lt C G Brind
Lt F Eyton
Lt W R Barks
Lt C H Smith
Lt E L S Charlton
Py Mr H Barks
Adjt W L Pitt
Qr Mr T H Vicker
Surg Maj and Mrs R W Berkeley
Surg R Jackson

ARRIVAL OF THE SERAPIS.

THE Serapis arrived in our harbour on Monday morning from Calcutta, but she has come alone, the Osborne being left at Trincomalie, where she stopped to take in coals. The Serapis left Calcutta on the 9th and the Sandheads on the 11th instant. She has on board a menagerie which will be still further added to before the Prince goes on board, by the presents made a few days ago by Sir Jung Bahadoor. Young tigers, elephants, deer, dogs, birds, but apparently not reptiles, form the menagerie. His Royal Highness will thus have at home a beautiful collection of wild exotic animals and birds, and as he will reach England when the weather is becoming warm the greater number of the birds and animals will be preserved from the fate that otherwise would be in store for them.

TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN.

THE strike which has lasted for some days among the workmen employed on the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay terminated yesterday. About 400 of the older hands declared that they were tired of remaining idle any longer, and that as far as they were concerned they would accede to the piecework terms proposed by the company. The younger hands after this declaration also agreed to accept the company's terms and expressed their readiness to get to work again at once. Thus has happily ended a dispute which threatened at one time to be prolonged, but which the workmen have thought they would gain nothing by continuing any longer.

DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the office of the company. Mr. Muncherjee Bajonjee, the liquidator of the company having taken the chair, read the notice convening the meeting and also the liquidator's report; the auditors' balance sheet from 1st July to 31st August 1874, already circulated among the shareholders, was taken as read.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Kakhusroo M. Heeramaneck, and seconded by Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey, that the liquidator's report and the audited final accounts made up to 31st August 1874, read before the meeting be and they are hereby approved and adopted, and all his acts be and are hereby approved and confirmed.

To which the following amendment was put and lost:—

Proposed by Dr. S. Smith, and seconded by Mr. K. R. Colah, "that this meeting be adjourned for three months."

Proposed by Mr. Madhowjee Dhurrumsey, and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. Munchershaw Bajonjee, the liquidador, for conducting the affairs of winding up the company in a satisfactory manner.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A REGULAR meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday, in the Municipal buildings. Captain Henry, presided, and the other members present were:—Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Lt.-Col. Hancock, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Dr. Blaney. Mr. Pedder (Municipal Commissioner) and Mr. Walton (Executive Engineer) were also present.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

Mr. Pedder (Municipal Commissioner) said there was a good deal of small-pox at present in the town. At the last meeting he told the Council that the Municipal officers were doing what they could by means of vaccination, &c., to do what they could to prevent the spread of the disease. Since then, he had received a letter from Dr. Thom, urging upon him very strongly the advisability of establishing a temporary hospital. He saw himself very strong objections to such a course, understanding that the other hospitals would not be able to give any assistance in the way of attendance, and the Municipality would have to form a corps of medical men, and another of nurses to supply food, &c., and such an undertaking was not to be rushed into in a hurry. He had therefore written to Dr. Hunter suggesting to him that it might be possible to establish a temporary hospital in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and stating that he had no doubt the Corporation would grant the money necessary to enable them to conduct an extra establishment; but it appeared the authorities of the hospital were averse to the plan and was much rather it was not adopted if it could be avoided. He (Mr. Pedder) consequently wished to mention to the Town Council that it was very possible he might have to establish a temporary hospital on the Flats. Section 245 of the Act authorised the Municipal Commissioner to take "such measures as may be necessary to prevent, meet, mitigate, or suppress" the disease. It was not necessary, therefore, for him to go to the Town Council or the Corporation for sanction, but he thought it was only courteous to tell them that he might have to take this step.

Dr. Blaney asked if Mr. Pedder proposed to stamp out the disease by taking the patients out of all the houses.

Dr. Hewlett said they could not take people away to hospital against their will.

Dr. Cook said perhaps he might give some reason for the refusal of Dr. Hunter to pitch tents in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, in order that the public outside might not be misled by the idea that he had done so without good reason. It was because they considered there had been a sufficient focus of contagion set up already. They had already got 80 cases, which was more than four times as many as their fair complement; and besides the other patients, they were subjecting to contagion the 200 students and pupils. With reference to pitching a camp on the Flats, he was afraid that would do but little towards mitigating the evil. The Flats were very inconveniently placed for any such attempt, being too far removed, besides having an unhealthy situation; and they would have very great difficulty in inducing sick people to go there. He thought they could scarcely expect the J. J. Hospital to do more than had been done already, but the Goculdas Hospital was to a great extent a Municipal one, and extra resources might be developed there. There was plenty of vacant ground within fair reach of it, which might at any rate be made use of.

Dr. Hewlett asked where the vacant ground Dr. Cook alluded to was situated. He was afraid Dr. Cook did not know much about the Goculdas Hospital. He had never heard such a proposition in his life. It was perfectly monstrous. It had been proposed that the temporary hospital should be put on the Mody Bay reclamation, and he thought that was a very good suggestion. There was also a space on the Forest Road, Camballa Hill, where sheds could be erected, which might be burned after they had been used.

Dr. Blaney thought the most desirable place was on the Flats, which, during the months of March, April, and May, at any rate, were not unhealthy at all. The distance of the place from the city he thought would be an advantage, as it would be isolated, and far away from the populous parts of the town. Mody Bay was not so good, and was not far away from the main centre of the small-pox as the Flats.

The Chairman said it was no use their discussing the matter, as it was altogether in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner and the subject was allowed to drop.

THE WATER SUPPLY QUESTION.

The Council next proceeded to consider what sized main they should recommend the Corporation to adopt for conveying the water from Tulsi to the Malabar Service Reservoir.

A report was submitted from Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, of which the following is an abstract:—

"The proposals are as follows:—

1st, a 24-inches main

2ndly, a 34-inches main

3rdly, a 24-inches main now, and when Ewoor is completed, to lay a 34 inches main for half the distance between Tulsi and Bombay, the 24-inches main taken up from the part where the 34-inches pipe is substituted being relaid from the termination of the 34-inches main to Bombay, by which means the 34-inches main will discharge into two 24-inches main.

1st. The cost of the first proposal will be Rs. 17,43,420.

2ndly. The cost of the 34 inches main, at the same rates will be Rs. 25,15,380, or Rs. 7,71,960 beyond the cost of the 24 inches main.

3 dly. The cost of 20 miles of 24-inches main, and 10 miles of 34-inches main will be as follows:—24-inches main Rs. 17,43,420; 34-inches main Rs. 12 57,690; total Rs. 30,54,450, or an excess of Rs. 12,57,690 over the cost of the 24-inches main, and Rs. 5,39,070 over the cost of the 34-inches main.

If, on the assumption that Ewoor will be required 20 years hence, a 34-inches main is now laid in anticipation, its cost will augment the sum now absolutely necessary to be expended by about 7 lakhs and Rs. 50,000, which would represent, at the end of 20 years, that was the period in which the extra diameter of main is not necessary, a total outlay of 18 lacs; whereas if the 24 inches main only were laid now, and at the end of the above stated period provision were to be made for carrying Ewoor water, an additional 24-inches main will be necessary which at the present rates will cost Rs. 20,58,000 against Rs. 18,00,000, as above shown. Under these circumstances, it appears to be more economical to lay a 34-inches main now."

Col. Hancock considered the wisest course would be to adopt the 24-inches main.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was of opinion that the wisest course would be to expend the large amount at once, and so facilitate the procuring of the additional supply from Ewoor, whenever it should prove necessary.

After some conversation,

The Chairman put the question to the meeting, when the 34-inches main was decided on by a large majority.

The Council was asked to recommend the Corporation to make an additional grant of Rs. 3,867 for the completion of the new road between the Parell and DeLisle Roads, to be paid for out of the cash balance.

Mr. Pedder said the road had really been completed within the estimated outlay, but it was thought advisable to have a pipe drain laid along it, and also, the road being high, to have railings put up for protection. This would entail the extra expenditure the Council was asked to recommend to the Cor

waggon nearest the platform was first broken open. The waggon had been detached and stopped near the water column; while the remainder of the train was drawn ahead out of danger. I saw no flames inside the waggon when I looked in. There was plenty of smoke, and the flames were just then bursting. I saw the door on the other side locked, with the seals still on it. When I got round to the other side, the waggon was all in flames. Five or ten minutes after the flames burst out, the explosion took place. I stated to Mr. Hart—and it is my opinion now—that the fire broke out in the middle of the waggon. I made a report to the divisional manager, Jubulpore, the day following that of the fire. I saw match-boxes taken out of the waggon in the early part of the pulling-out: they were unburnt. A powder-flask was found soon after the matches. They were in bundles, which became undone on being pulled out with the engine-hook. The bundles were partly on fire. The driver found the powder-flask and handed it to me, and I made it over to the station master. I saw only one powder-flask. It looked like this (produced.) I cannot say whether it had gunpowder in it. The driver and the station master are here. I found no gold or silver melted. I saw rupees: they were not melted. I saw no diamonds or pearls. The bundle with the match-boxes was not the first bundle that became untied; it was the first that I examined on account of the matches falling out. I did not see the powder-flask come out of any bundle. I am sure it came out of the waggon; it was given me by the driver who was in the waggon; and he could not have got it anywhere else. I was standing in the doorway of the waggon. The driver might have been in the waggon an hour or more. At the time he was in the waggon, he was not in danger from the burning wood-work. It looked to be a very good waggon, tolerably new. I took the cartridges out of a pouch. I cannot say whether this (produced) was the pouch. When I first saw the pouch, it was lying alongside of a bundle in the waggon, which bundle had been broken open by the hook. I cannot say that particular bundle the pouch came out of. I cannot say the pouch came out of any bundle in the waggon: it was in the waggon. I saw plenty of candles mixed up with everything: they were in a great many of the boxes and bundles. The driver pulled out the bundles containing the candles; and the candles kept tumbling out of the bundles. Some bundles of candles were found in the boxes. None of the boxes was opened by us for the purpose of ascertaining what was inside. In being pulled and thrown out of the waggon, the boxes came to pieces. As most of them were on fire, we could not hold them to take them out. Besides the driver, the fireman went into the waggon a few minutes. I don't remember now whether the fireman took an active part. He assisted a good deal in pulling out things. I don't remember whether the driver was in the waggon before the explosion took place. To the best of my recollection he was; and he jumped out when it took place. The fireman was not in when it took place.

Re-examined by Mr. Hart:—The waybill does not show the contents of a waggon. The Parsee fireman was not in the waggon more than five minutes. There is not the slightest ground for the insinuation that I or any of those with me put the combustibles into the waggon. Everything was done that could be done to put out the fire and save the kit.

To the Court:—I came out to India in 1857 in the Army; and since 1867 have been a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. I have often been guard of trains driven by Barton. I cannot say where the Parsee fireman lives now; he lived at Bhosawul in 1872.

At this stage of the proceedings, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday.)

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

(From the *Special Correspondent of the Penang Gazette.*)

QUALLA KANGSA, Monday, 24th Jan.

We have got very little more information about the engagement of the 20th. One Malay killed by Major Morley's party and found afterwards by the Rajah Mooda's men was hit just at the hilt of the kris and the projecting part was driven into his body. The kris was brought in to Mr. Maxwell, who has presented it and the dead man's spear to the Serjeant's mess of the Buffs. The body of another man was found up in Kota Lama much mangled by a shell. It is probable that since one man was hit many more must have, at least, been wounded. There are still a few of the Kota Lama men lingering about their village, collecting fowls and goats probably. The bulk of them, however, has fled up to Priang and another village further up the river. It is probable that we will be disturbed by them no more. They are too much scared to come near Qualla Kangsa again.

Captain Graham came up here from Kampong Boyah with his detachment last night, being relieved there by Captain Reeves with the E. Company. Sub-Lieutenant Holme is expected up here to-day from Eapis stockade where Lieutenant Howarth takes his place. Captain Graham speaks in terms of high commendation of the way in which Holme has managed the defences of the stockade. An abattis and ditch have been run all round the outside of the fence. As it commands the entrance of Rapit Pass it is very necessary that it should be in good defensive order. It is said that a band of robbers, about forty in number, still lurks about the pass on the look out for small parties which they might at ack.

The Rajah Lok had an interview with Captain Speedy the other day. It appears he is in rather a quandary. Half his men are quite willing to side with us, or, at least, to preserve a friendly neutrality, but the other half are bound up with the Kota Lama men and roundly tell him they will desert if he sends in his allegiance, and the poor Rajah, afraid that if they do desert, they will first do something to frustrate the event.

Rajah Alang seems to be in much the same state.

Captain Speedy has organised a large body of Malay Police, who are to erect stockades in various places, notably opposite Kota Lama, where they are already established, to keep the country in peace and quietness. How much this is required is evident from the conduct of the Kota Lama scoundrels who come down to the opposite bank by night and chaff the Mantri's men and tell them they may look out for a midnight visit. The Police have a regular uniform, a black vest with a yellow patch let in, readily noticeable at some distance. These men will be able to protect the friendly villages from raids after the country is evacuated. It is said that Mr. Hewick with a body of police from Province Wellesley has penetrated into the North of Perak and has headed Sultan Ismail back. He had a skirmish with some petty chief on his way and killed him and several of his men.

QUALLA KANGSA, Thursday, 27th January.

When I tell you that the Kota Lama men are supposed to be dispersed among four villages, Ongar and Karay, about six miles from this and Priang in the same locality on the left bank and Jumong on this bank, and that their women and children are still at Proy at the foot of the hills, I tell you all that is to be said about them. Small bands of them still come down to their old village and collect what they can out of the wreck. Probably they are also cutting their paddy. The stories we used to hear when we first came here of how the Malays were starving, had not had rice for many days, and all that sort of thing, are now shown to have been arrant nonsense. Besides the numerous paddy fields which we ourselves have seen there are evidently many more, for we now constantly see Malays with all their families and belongings resting off to shear and house their crops. A still greater occupation with many of them just now is hunting out and furnishing up their old spears and krisses and bringing them here for sale at extravagant prices. A great trade is driven in the jungle knives. They buy for a few cents the horns of the bullocks killed by the Commissariat and make a handle or so in an afternoon, fit them on to old blades, polished up for the occasion, and come round demanding a couple of dollars a piece for them. Spears go for a dollar more at the lowest and krisses, which are very scarce, fetch anything up to fifty or a hundred dollars. Altogether the friendly Malay is having rather a good time of it.

Nothing is known here of the whereabout of Mr. Hewick, or what he intends doing. It is to be hoped his movements will not cause new complications.

The health of the camp is visibly improving since all the drinking water has been boiled as well as filtered. At one time there were forty-nine Europeans under hospital treatment, twelve of them being down with acute dysentery. Sixteen out of fifty Ghoorkhas were ill with diarrhœa and dysentery. Several more men were sent down the other day in dhoolies.

Two hundred of the Ghoorkas are expected up here shortly. I believe they are only waiting till the Chinamen have finished their new year festivities.

QUALLA KANGSA, Saturday, 29th Jan.

Some thought that the Malays might make a rush last night, it being the Mahomedan festival of the Moharrum. Nothing, however, occurred, not even an alarm, in fact nothing at all ever happens here now, since Kota Lama has been cleared. The stockade is being finished off, a small portion looking on the river having been left incompleted.

The bridge, also, for the new road, operations on which were stopped by the great flood, is being energetically pushed on. The jungle on the farther bank of the Kangsor is also being cut down and burned. Nothing has been heard of the doings of the men still said to be in the Brapit Pass. Probably they have fled, or find no unescorted parties to attack now.

News of the probable date of arrival of the Himalaya with the 80 h is anxiously looked for here. It is said that the Straits Government has asked to be allowed to retain both the Buffs and the Ghoorkas here. The prospect of a year here is regarded with universal horror.

The weather is fearfully hot, thermometer marking 93 deg. and higher indoors during the forenoon, and the Buffs have just been through an hot season already. Besides the amount of dysentery there has been, the slow recovery of the men does not add to the popularity of the place.

Dr. Collis, the P. M. O. who has never quite regained the strength he lost through the touch of the sun he sustained on landing, is going down to Penang to-morrow. With him go Lieut. Monck, Mason of the Artillery, and several of the men. Seven went on this morning. The others leave when the dhoolies return.

QUALLA KANGSA, Monday, 31st January.

There have been three more deaths in the camp. On Saturday, Serjeant Julian, the Buffs' Orderly Room Clerk, died of acute dysentery and was buried yesterday morning. This death is very much regretted. Yesterday two men died, Private King of the Buffs and a Ghoorka native officer. To-day six men and three officers are invalided to Penang. Dr. Collis after struggling with his work here for six weeks thought it too much for his strength, and after a few days in Penang returns to Calcutta.

The news which we have received that the Straits Government wishes to detain the Buffs and Ghoorkas here for a year has roused a storm of disapprobation, and it is fervently hoped that the Home authorities will not sanction any such thing. It certainly would be treating them rather badly, especially as it appears that annexation is not contemplated. Surely in that case the 80th Regiment alone would be amply sufficient to keep the province quiet. At any rate, it is too bad to hurry away troops with nothing but their active service allowance of baggage and without notice enough to permit of their arranging their effects in India, and then after ten weeks' campaigning to tell them that they must make arrangements to stay for a year. Troops sent to occupy the Province should come with a knowledge of what is before them, so that they can make their own preparations. The plan apparently contemplated at present would be especially annoying to the married officers. But if the scheme is objectionable in so far as it relates to the European troops it would certainly be a very dangerous mistake with the Ghoorkas. This is the first time they have served out of their own country, and it would be but a sorry requital for the enthusiasm they displayed, when ordered on the service, to detain them here in a climate which undermines their constitutions and where they can with difficulty get their food which their caste enjoins on them. Up in Dhurmpalia they have their wives and children close to them, and there they are a most effective, loyal and useful body of troops. The five regiments of Ghoorkas are among the few native crops that can be relied on. They are almost the only natives of India who will keep up with Europeans in a charge under fire, and they have shown down in Malacca what they can do. As I said before this is the first time they have served out of India, and we should beware how we treat them.

If it is really necessary that other troops besides the 80th should be stationed in the peninsula it would be much better to bring the second battalion of the Buffs here. The authorities have for some time been looking for an opportunity to bring them out. They were to have gone to the Cape but are now, I believe, on their way to India. They might easily relieve the 1st battalion here, the latter going home, and then all parties would be satisfied. The first battalion should certainly not be kept here. There are men belonging to it scattered all over India, at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and elsewhere, invalides have to be sent home, a new batch of men just come out under an officer who has never been in India, the women are either at Cawnpore or on their way there, so that the year would be gone before matters could be got straight.

The Governor's proclamation, offering a reward for the heads of Ismail or Lelah, is posted up everywhere.

QUALLA KANGSA, Thursday, 3rd Feb.

Yesterday and the day before were the first two days of the Qualla Kangsa shooting matches. The rest of the programmes to be carried out at some future opportunity. The shooting was got up by the officers to break the monotony of the camp life and to give the men something to occupy their minds with. The sports have proved a great success, and considerable credit is due to the Secretary, Dr. Townsend, and to the Treasurer, Capt Crawford, R. E, for their arrangements and indefatigable energy. On Tuesday morning the programme was begun with five shots at bottles, distance 100 yards, one bottle being allowed. The shooting was very good, most hitting the post on which the bottles were fastened when they did not bring down the bottle. Unless, however, the bottle was fairly hit and broken there was no score. There were twelve entries and Dr. Townsend was the winner, having smashed three bottles, Major Bailey was second with two, and Capt Gwyn and Lieut. Holme tied for third place. Next came a match at 200 yards with the long snider, any position, five shots.

In this match Lieut. Martin was first with a score of 18 being the highest possible, very good shooting considering the hot sun. Major Bailey was second with a score of 13, Major Morley and the Adjutant tied for third place with four centres. Major Preston, Lieuts. Wood and Scott, Poore of the Philomel, Capt Gwyn and Mr. Bourne also scored well.

The third event was an interesting event, a match against time at 100 yards the highest score in one minute, any position and any snider. Mr. Gwyn, the Adjutant, made the splendid total of 21, making 3 bull's eyes and 3 centres out of six shots. Lieut. Martin was next with one bull's eye and 3 centres also out of six shots, Lieut. Holme made 3 centres with six shots. Several fired seven shots but did not score so well. Capt. Gwyn, Dr. Townsend, Lieuts. Leslie, Poore and Fergusson competed besides those mentioned above. The next was a smooth bore match, double barrelled breech loaders at 60 yards standing, six shots, Capt. Grafforth, of the Philomel, won this with six centres, which must be considered very good shooting, Major Twigg was second, with a score of 16, and H. M. Commissioner, Mr Maxwell and Townsend, tied for third place with three centres and a bull's eye, the Doctor, however, only firing five shots.

The fifth event was five shots at bottles with the small carbine. There was a very large entry for this match, and the shooting considerable, astonished the Malays who crowded round. The effect on the bottles was a thing they could appreciate, and I fancy they will recommend their friends to give rifles a wide berth for the future.

This was a very exciting match: Lieut. Wood of the Philomel, and Lieut. Martin of the Buffs tied for first place, and according to the Committee Rule had to shoot off the tie. In the first ties they both smashed the same number again and the second ties also failed to separate them. Accordingly the final ties were postponed indefinitely. Lieut. Elves of the Artillery took third place. Dr. Townsend, Lieuts, Poore and Holme and Mr. Bourne also shot well.

The finishing match of the first day was six shots with revolvers at a circular target: distance 20 yds. Lieut. Holme made 2 bull's eyes and four centres and took first place. Capt. Kelly (Buffs) hit the bull's eye four times, and also made a centre, being thus one point behind the Lieutenant. Lieut. Wood was third with five centres. Serjeants were allowed to enter in this match, and many of them scored well, notably Serjts. Kent, Hodges, Turner, Callinan, Maxwell and Bartlett. Lieuts. Martin and Leslie were also well up.

In the evening there was a paddle canoe race for officers which afforded great amusement from the capsizing in deep water of one boat. The luckless occupants did not continue the race, though they were favoured very much by some. The distance was about a mile and a quarter, and the winners' time was about 15 minutes, which must be considered good seeing that the stream runs four knots at least. Four boats entered, but only two finished. In the winning boat were Lieut Leslie (Buffs) bow and Lieut. Poore (Philomel) cox., Major Preston and Mr. Maxwell completed the second boat. They were beaten by many lengths.

The first event of the second day was a match at 100 yards for natives 5 shots standing. 38 Ghoorkhas entered and 19 Sappers.

The first place was taken by a Ghoorkha, Dirgsang Gooting, with a score of 16, very creditable shooting. Hurkbeer Gooting, also a Ghoorkha, was second with 13. Several of the Madras sappers made 12 four centres as did also many Ghoorkas.

The shooting on the whole was not at all bad.

Next came an all comers' match for Europeans, 5 shots at 200 yards, any position. To prevent any dispute it was agreed that all should shoot with the Artillery Carbines. Many of the men had fired with these before and, accordingly the shooting was not so good as it would have been with the long Sniders. Nevertheless some good scores were made. Serjeant Cumber (Buffs) was first with two bull's eyes and two centres, Corporal Hallow (Buffs) second with bull's eye and three centres. There were 98 entries and the shooting went on all day. Among those who scored well may be mentioned Serjeants Crump (Buffs) and Barlett, Callinan (R. N), also Privates Wood, Kenny, Stone, Collon, Brookes, Fox, Dely, Payne, Reid, &c.

In the evening the first two heats of a single paddle canoe race come off. The catastrophes on this occasion were much more numerous than in the race of the night before, one gallant paddler making no less than seven feats of gyrations and eventually landing 300 yards below the starting post. There were also some capsizes. In the first heat Dr. Townsend, Lieut. Martin and Mr. Bourne of Penang entered, Dr. Townsend won as he liked, neither of the other two finishing. The course was the same as the preceding night.

In the second heat three canoes again came to the pole. Lieut. Leslie (Buffs) did not long continue in the race and Lieut. Holme (Buffs) and Poore (Philomel) were left to fight it out. Holme won after a good race in 23½ minutes, not bad time. The final is to be rowed this evening. Mr Maxwell got up a two paddle canoe race among his men. Six boats started with fearful splashing of water and demoniacal shouts. They evidently wanted instruction in racing rules, for when they reached the point at which they were to swim down stream again, they waited, got into a line, and had a fresh start. There were only two boats ready in the race and you could put a handkerchief over their noses when they passed the post. Then Malay judge after a frightful yell, relieved his feelings by diving head foremost into the water. The Malay time was fully five minutes better than that of the winning crew of the night before.

This afternoon 26 of the Rajah Mooda's men went up into Kota Lama. They apparently were fired upon. At any rate shots were fired. 50 Goorkhas were therefore sent over, and in half an hour heavy firing began. This lasted some time. Meanwhile Captain Garforth had proceeded up the river. A quarter of an hour since he opened fire, let off two rockets and sent over a couple of shells towards the Kota Lama Mosque. Since then all is silence. I shall give further news in my next.

QUALLA KANGSA, Saturday, 5th Feb.

On Thursday morning To Sri Lelab, the Chief of Kota Lama, came back to his burnt village and from thence sent a letter to the Rajah Mood, offering his submission. Yusuf said, by all means go in to the camp, but you may as well know before hand that there is 200 dlrs. on your head. Thereupon the Sri Lelah Pedukah altered his mind about coming in, and being bound upon doing something, sent a challenge to the Rajah Mooda. This Yusuf accepted, and about two in the afternoon his braves marched up the bank in gallant array with the Union Jack proudly flaunting in the breeze. After a short halt opposite the camp, presumably to allow of the officers in command addressing the army, they filed off into the jungle. About half an hour afterwards great firing was heard, and fifty Ghoorkas under Captains Barnett and Churchill immediately crossed over. They were shortly in the thick of it, and the Kota Lama men promptly moved off when they saw the "Cannibal Ghoorkhas"

They fear our Indian troops more than the European, because it is current among the Malays that the former eat all they kill. The flying enemy was pursued up to their great rallying place round the mosque. There Captain Garforth with is blue jackets caught sight of them and sent a couple of shells straight at them, Lieutenant Wood following suit from his boat with two rockets. From that moment no more was seen of To Sri Lelah or any of his band. It is difficult to say how many of the enemy fell, or whether any did, but inquiries among the Goorkhas elicited that four of them were seen lying on the ground. None of the Goorkhas were wounded, but two of Yusuf's men were killed and two more, one the son-in-law, the other the nephew of the Bandahara, wounded. Dr. Townsend who was with the force went to Sayong to see them and found one wounded slightly in the leg a little above the foot. The other had been shot in the calf of the leg from behind and the bullet had lodged just behind the knee. The doctor wished them brought over here, to be properly looked after, but as yet the Malay's relatives will not allow it.

Yesterday morning (5th) 150 Goorkhas crossed the river at 4.30 a.m and marched up the left bank on Ongar, Capt. Garforth with his gunboat and Lieut. Wood with the rockets, went up the river as usual, while the General moved up this side with 120 of the Buffs under the Command of Colonel Cox, and 12 Artillerymen under Lieut. Elves with a seven pounder and a rocket trough. With the Buffs went Major Morley, Capt. Kelly, the Adjutant, Lieuts. Leslie, Martin, Holme, and Dr. Townsend who, notwithstanding that he was badly wounded in the first expedition, has never yet missed a day's fighting. Lieut.-Col Hill was in Command of the Goorkhas and was accompanied by Mr. Maxwell.

The Buffs marched up as far as Jumaun and there awaited the appearance of the Ghoorkhas, who marked their way up by columns of fire and smoke, when at last they arrived, the two parties moved on, in parallel columns, to Ongar, about two miles farther up. The naval men from the river could see the Malays falling back on the village and expected warm work. Accordingly as soon as they rounded a cover and came in full view of the village two gingals were fired on them. The ball from one, being propelled by the bad powder struck the water about 15 yards in front of Lieutenant Wood's boat and ricochetted close over it. Another round shot crossed the bows of the Captain's boat. The natives at the same time fired a number of smaller guns also without effect, though the balls fell close to the head column of the Buffs. The rocket and gun-boats immediately responded on the house from which the firing came. The first shell hit the corner of the house and the rocket flew close over it. The next shell exploded inside a house farther back and blew it to pieces. Meanwhile the Buffs' marksmen were lining the banks and picking off the flying Malays, while the seven pounder and rocket trough were sending their fiery missiles crushing through the huts and palm trees, and the Ghoorkhas were firing the houses at the farther end of the village. Ongar is different from most of the Kampongs on the Perak, in that nearly all of it could be seen quite plainly from the river. The bank is high there and the houses are close to the river, the sight was therefore very impressing. At one end, house after house was sending up sheets of flame and columns of smoke far up into the clear sky, while the Ghoorkhas could be seen rushing about among the trees, looking like friends of darkness, as torch in hand, they burnt their way on, and well justifying the fear with which the Malays regard them. The upper end of the village, stormed at with shot and shell, with an occasional glimpse of a Malay rushing through the bushes, or of a rocket from the bank of the river howling and shrieking and hissing along its fiery path, was even more worth seeing, and the whole will form a picture which the Malays will not soon forget. One rocket which fell short and ricocheted from the water, right over the palm trees annoyed the "friendly" Malays immensely. They seemed to think that a fiery missile which went on with unabated ardour after having plunged into the water must have it origin in an exceedingly hot place. Now, however, that they have got more accustomed to them, they delight in seeing the rocket fired and caper and shout with malicious glee as they see them flying throught their friends' houses. The whole thing was over in about half an hour, and the troops then rested and had dinner. The Ghoorkhas made themselves a camp for the night in the centre of the village, as they were to march on to Proy this morning, the Buffs returning here. They had no casualties. Neither had the Buffs except that Serjeant Cumber, the man who won the men's shooting prize the other day, got a slight touch of the sun. He is, however, all right again to day, and none of the others are the worse of their fifteen miles march. The Malays must have suffered, though as usual they carried off, or concealed their dead.

A gun was taken, which the Ongar men had not had time to fire. It was brought down here, and to-day the charge was drawn. It consisted of, 1st about 50 three inch iron nails, 2nd a round iron ball, 3rd a piece of iron about three inches long and one thick, 4th two canisters full of small copper and iron nails. It was loaded with a large quantity of coarse powder. A cannon ball was also found with a spike through the centre of it, for what precise reason is best known to the Malays.

It has been ascertained that Syed Alli, the headman of Ongar, commanded the party which attacked the Buffs' working party on the 14th of last month. It was evident that they expected retributory vengeance for all the women, and valuables had been removed from village to village. I am sorry to see that the man Short, of the Buffs, who was shot through the thigh in the attack on the 14th has died of his wound. He and his comrade Neale, who died about a fortnight ago were two of the strongest men in the regiment. Another man Gent, of the Buffs, has died of dysentery at Penang, raising the total to 8. The sling of a sepoy's carbine was cut by a bullet and another went through his pouch, cutting a couple of cartridges, but other wise no harm was done.

QUALLA KANGSA, Sunday, 6th February.

Yesterday morning at sunrise the Ghoorkhas left Ongar for Pray, along a jungle path on the left bank of the Dinger river. About a mile from Ongar where there were some paddy fields, the Malays had ambuscaded themselves in a piece of dense jungle on the other side of the stream. There were two parties of them and they fired almost simultaneously on the advance guard and the centre of the column. In front Colonel Hill was hit on the leg by a bullet. Fortunately he had strong gaiters on and beyond the stiff of the blow no harm was done, and he was able to march the whole way to Pray and from thence back to this. Another bullet passed through the hair of a very narrow escape. One bullet cut through the sling of his rifle, another penetrated his cartridge pouch and cut through two cartridges fortunately without exploding them. Fire was immediately returned and some of the Goorkhas sprang into the bush, but though they have quite as quick through the jungle as the Malays themselves they never sighted a man. This pursuit through the jungle was, however, so unexpected by the Malays that they had bolted leaving their spear sticking in the ground where they had placed them to fire their birder busses. It is fortunate they are such bad shots or much damage might have been done. They are afraid of the recoil and do not venture to put the piece up to the shoulder, but fire from the hip. Some of them do not venture even such a piece of hardihood but, as was found here, tie there blunder busses to a tree. In this case the man had not let the thing off. There was no flint and he had been futilely striving to get it to go off by means of a lucifer match.

Pray was only another mile on, a few men fired some shots from the farther side of the village but without effect.

A number of Ghoorkhas went on past the village skirmishing through bush, but nothing was seen. In the meantime the place was fired. Some of the houses were very substantial and contained large quantities of clothes and stores of crockery and grain. A considerable amount of tin was also found stored up.

This was left, as it is not wished to render the men utterly desperate and force them to begin a guerilla warfare which would complicate matters very much and must from the nature of the country, prove more damaging to us than to them. That the Malays of these villages are the people we want is certain, and sufficient has been done to inspire a wholesome dread of our arms. They will not probably come any nearer the camp now and that being so sufficient has been done.

Both on the outskirts of Anger and at Pray were found a number of freshly made graves, so that they have evidently suffered more losses than they allow.

It is said also that they have the same superstition as the Afghans and will not bury a body which has been seen by the enemy, but leave it to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field.

Dr. Davie went down along with Dr. Townsend this morning to Sayong to see the wounded auxiliaries. The young fellow in whose leg the bullet is lodged will not allow it to be extracted, and his relatives back him up as his grandfather, he says, went about nearly all his days with a bullet in him, and the notion seems to be that it is a kind of family affair which should not be interfered with. Warnings of a long period on his back produced no effect. I fancy he considered that rather a good sort of thing than otherwise.

The final heat of the canoe race came off after two postponements yesterday evening Dr. Townsend and Lieut. Holme went off at a good spurt, and for more than a quarter of a mile were neck and neck. Then Holme got aground and had scarcely got off when he got on again. When he did get off he was many yards behind, and the doctor increased his lead and finally won by about 100 yards.

Tuesday, 8th February.

Nothing is talked about now, but when orders to march are likely to be received the idea that the column will be retained here has been abandoned as too great an absurdity and I believe to be carried into effect. General Colbourne is expected up here from the South on Thursday and something definite will doubtless then be heard. The Ghoorkhas hate this place, they say that, if they are to be kept here, big graves may as well be at once commenced. There are numerous sick here, and when in very great force. Twenty-nine are now actually in hospital and more are under medical treatment. Many of the Madras Sappers are also ill and altogether including the Kling coolies of about 700 men in the camp nearly 100 are ill. Yesterday a man, Killenbeck, of the Buffs, died of dysentery at the camp, the second man, Hobbs, of the same regiment has succumbed to fever. The Buffs have lost altogether ten men and an officer through sickness and a very large number invalided yesterday morning. Major Morley with the remainder of B. Company went down to Blanja to fortify the camp there and with him Capt Cranford, R. E., Dr. Townsend and Capt Kelly. *A conspiracy has been discovered down there. A Malay Chief has been gathering men together to make an attack on the place but the plot was discovered and the ringleaders secured before anything had been matured.*

The burnt out Malays seem to have resolved not to draw down any further punishment on themselves and have retired up the river.

AN ACCIDENT AT BANGALORE.

A CORRESPONDENT at Banglore writes to the *Madras Times* under date the 19th instant:—

An accident of a painful nature occurred to Sergeant McCormack of the Sappers and Miners, and his wife, at this station, on the night of the 14th instant, at an entertainment provided by the hospitable members of the Engineer Corps for the amusement of their friends. The sports and guests spent a most enjoyable evening, until towards the conclusion of the entertainment, when a catastrophe occurred which was well nigh attended with fatal consequences. A lighted kerosine oil lamp had been hung over a sail, immediately over where a number of female guests were seated. Scarcely had the individual departed who had hung up the lamp, when down it fell on one of the guests seated beneath. In a moment she was in flames. Sergeant McCormack, hearing the screams, rushed to the spot, threw himself upon her and rolling over her tried to crush out the flames, and regardless of himself—in fact, at the imminent risk of his life—he tore the burning clothes of her body. It was not until the excitement was over that he discovered, to his dismay, to his own wife who had nearly fallen a victim to the flames, the fire being finally extinguished by means of a great coat thrown over them The sergeant and his wife were conveyed to their residence and their injuries examined, when it was ascertained that the sergeant's hands had been so severely burned by the ignited particles of his wife's dress clinging to them in his efforts to save her as to render him completely helpless. He is at present under medical treatment in the R. A. Hospital, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery. Mrs. McCormac was severely burned but she is progressing favourably.

PICKINGS FROM THE "INDIAN CHARIVARI"—FEBRUARY 18.

NOT USED TO THE COUNTRY CUSTOMS.

A new arrival in the country says that all of us here are savages, so shakes hand with Kuprawallahs. Fact.

The real men of the day are those who are knighted—those who are not the men of the day are the benighted; a little "*black* mark" attached to a man's name involves the darkness surrounding a man's prospects.

EFFECTIVE FIRING BY OUR C. V. R.

It was observed that, in one remarkable instance, no less than *three* men took deliberate aim before pulling trigger. And though it was subsequently ascertained that the object aimed at was in an opposite direction to the spot occupied by the enemy (the object being in fact no less than the head of their own Colonel), yet there can be no doubt that Military Genius of this sort deserves every encouragement.

"A TE O CARA!"

Mr. Jones is pouring sentiments of the tenderest description into the lady's ears, with perhaps a *little* more energy and pathos than is quite warranted by the occasion.

Mrs. Jones, among the audience, thinks amateur concerts are all very well, but that she is very much afraid if Mr. Jones will be permitted to make himself ridiculous again. And as to that conceited Miss ——, (feelings too deep for utterance.)

AN ENQUIRER AFTER KNOWLEDGE.

A lighthouse-keeper in the service of the Japanese Government, stationed in the extreme north of Japan, lately applied to be removed during the winter to a warmer station in the south, as he was ill-fitted to withstand the rigorous climate of Yeso, having been frost-bitten in the Crimea. The Japanese clerk whose business it was to translate the letter for the perusal of the higher officials, asked a European friend to explain to him in what part of the body the Crimea was.

MR. CHARIVARI'S BILL OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Charivari has been pleased to rule that, the following may be taken as evidence:—

1st—That your friend is sharper than you, if he cuts you out in a matrimonial race for an heiress.

2nd—That going to law is profitable, if an insolent ayah can make a large fortune through an indiscretion on the part of her master.

3rd—That the game is worth the candle if you've a tallow-chandler.

4th—That a man is not prodigal, if he asked you to join him in a small bottle of beer.

5th—That a man has no very definite idea of *meum* and *tuum* if he runs away with another man's wife.

6th—That there's something wrong somewhere, when the police obtain a conviction.

7th—That he is wise who expects little in return for a great deal, if——but we refrain, being loyal to the backbone, the fault lies with your howling "radicals" at home, and not with a certain "exalted personage."

8th—That any man may live at the rate of £10,000 a year for at least ten minutes, if he successfully start an illustrated paper without illustrations.

9th—That there are no pretty little girls left in the world, if ever Mr C. ceases to love.

10th—That the Millennium has arrived, if we cease to exist.

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